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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 53 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

BOMBAY'S UNITED FRONT FOR SHARE IN DUTIES

Citizens Lead And Councillors Follow

GANDHIJI FOR BIHAR

Decision To Undertake Extensive Tour In Devastated Area

PATNA TO BE H.Q.

Indefinitely Suspends Harijan Programme to Devote Himself to Relief Work

PATNA, March 2.

Gandhiji will indefinitely suspend his Harijan programme from March 11, in order to devote himself to the cause of relief to the Bihar Earthquake sufferers.

This is the message brought by Mr. Kripalani, who has just returned after interviewing Gandhiji in Madras and acquainting him with the Bihar situation.

PATNA AS HEADQUARTERS.

Though the details of Gandhiji's tour programme of the devastated areas will be definitely settled on the return of Babu Rajendra Prasad from his tour of North Bihar, it is understood that Gandhiji will make Patna his headquarters and undertake an extensive tour covering all urban and rural areas in the devastated region.

TUCKER'S MISSION TO EUROPE

Mr. Tucker, who arrived from Shantiniketan, accompanied Babu Rajendra Prasad on a tour of the devastated areas in Champaran and Darbhanga. Mr. Tucker will shortly depart for Europe with a view to enlisting sympathy for the people of Bihar.

SIDDAPUR TEMPLE THROWN OPEN

Gandhiji Advises Villagers Not To Sacrifice Animals

HARPANAHALLI, March 2.

Replying to the address presented by the Sirsi Municipality, Gandhiji advised the people not to sacrifice animals in the name of religion.

Commenting on the report of the work done by the Municipality for the uplift of Harijans he said that he was not surprised at what they had done in this respect and added one would have been surprised if they had not done this for the Harijans. He was glad that the local Mariamman temple had been thrown to Harijans, but he urged them not to make animal sacrifices to propitiate the deity.

Gandhiji went to Siddapur this morning and addressed a public meeting there and on his return he opened the local Subramnia Temple to Harijans. He left Sirsi for Haveri, which he reached in the evening after having addressed public meetings at Aloor and Devihosur on the way. Lingaya Jagatguru Muregarajendra Mahaswami of Chitaldruv interviewed Gandhiji at Haveri and said that the Lingayat community was trying to do what it could for the uplift of Harijans.

Gandhiji addressed the public meetings at Byadgi and Haveri at which he referred to the objection some Shivites had to the use of the word 'Harijans' for the so-called untoucables, and said that he saw no reason for the objection as Hari and Hara were one and the prayers offered by all communities and religions and sects were to one and the same God.

The total collection for the day amounted to Rs. 2,927 for the Harijan Fund and Rs. 203 for the Bihar Relief Fund.—A. P.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Between Germany And Denmark

COPENHAGEN, March 2.

The new Trade Agreement between Germany and Denmark based on barter principle was signed to-day.—Reuter.

MAYOR PUTS UP CASE FOR PROMPT RELIEF

Lely Claims Share In Treasures Of "Pandora's Box"

"Bombay has no less strong a claim than other provinces selected for relief, and the Central Government must come to her rescue when her very economic existence is threatened by the diversion of trade to other ports". This was the gist of the resolution passed at the Sheriff's meeting, on Friday when the Mayor of Bombay presided.

Never before in the history of Bombay was a Sheriff's meeting called at such a short notice as the one on Friday evening, which in spite of the shortness of time, was well attended. Some of the offices in the city were closed at 5 p.m. to enable the staff to attend the meeting.

After the Sheriff read out the notice convening the meeting, Dr. Javle, the Mayor of Bombay was proposed to the Chair.

The Mayor Bombay, who presided at the meeting, said that in this imperfect world, there was nothing that was quite perfect; and even a rose had its thorns. The rose of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms which they got in 1921, had a very big thorn by its side so far as Bombay was concerned, and that thorn was the Meston Settlement. He believed that they in Bombay were by now thoroughly sick of hearing of that Settlement, for if there was one thing about it which was worse than the Settlement itself, it was the indifference, not to say the complete deafness, of the Government of India to the protests they had been making against that iniquitous settlement. He was not going to try their patience or rouse their tempers by recapitulating the wrongs which the Presidency had suffered under the Meston Settlement; but on the other hand it was impossible on an occasion like that to omit all reference to it, as he believed that that occasion arose if not out of the letter, at least out of the spirit underlying that Settlement. He would therefore inform them of a few salient facts about it.

POUND OF FLESH

Since the commencement of the Reforms in 1921 upto the time when the provincial contributions to the Central Government entirely ceased, the total amount "payable" by Bombay and Bengal to the central exchequer was Rupees three crores and thirty six lacs and Rupees three crores and seventy eight lakhs, respectively. But while the Government of India insisted for several years upon exacting the full payment from Bombay, and Bombay honourably paid every pie that was demanded from her, the sister Presidency paid only Rs. 63 lakhs for one year and got a remission of no less than Rupees three crores and fifteen lakhs. There was a feeling abroad that rich Bombay deserved no consideration in this matter. But he would like to remind all concerned and, if his humble voice could reach so far, also the august gentlemen who composed and controlled the Government of India, that in meeting the obligations that had been thrust upon her, Bombay had not only stripped herself of her accumulated savings, but incurred fresh debts for the purpose and taxed herself to the breaking point. For he would remind them that in order to meet her recurring deficits, Bombay had since the Reforms not only exhausted her Opening Balance of Rs. 3 crores and during the last two years incurred a fresh debt of 80 lakhs, but had also imposed upon herself fresh taxation

(Continued on page 10.)

INVITATION TO MURDER

M. P. Gives Sensational Evidence In Rasputin Film Libel Case

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Commander Oliver Locker Lampson, M.P., caused gasp astonishment in King's Bench when giving evidence for defence in the Rasputin film libel suit.

He asserted, he was invited by Purishkevitch to murder Rasputin whom he knew. This occurred when he was in St. Petersburg as the leader of British Armoured Car Squadron in wartime. He participated in the plot to evacuate Russian Royal family when the revolution broke out but the effort failed.

Com. Locker-Lampson declared that he never associated plaintiff with Natasha in the film.

A similar impression was conveyed to the court by the daughter of Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador St. Petersburg during the war, and others, whereafter proceedings were adjourned till March 5.

WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES

India Defeats Afghanistan In Hocky

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

The Viceroy opened the Western Asiatic Games at the Irwin Amphitheatre.

In the International Hockey match between India and Afghanistan, India won by five goals to nil.

The following is the result of the One mile race contest:—

Ceylon	First.
India	Second
Palestine	Third.
A. P.	

Stop Press

CITY ARRESTS.

A washing company on Girgaum Road was raided by Sub-Inspector Jayvant of the Princess Street Police, and six persons, including the proprietor, M. G. Desai, were arrested on Friday night for alleged receiving bets in American futures.

AT SHERIFF'S MEETING

"If there was one province that had manfully succeeded in shouldering its own burdens by almost exhausting its resources and strength, it was the Bombay Presidency. They, therefore, felt that, at this juncture, if at no other time, they had an irrefutable claim upon the Government of India to come to their rescue and to make good to Bombay at least the loss of revenue involved in the abolition of town duty, out of the proceeds of the new excise duty on matches."

—Mayor Javle.

* * * *

"I hope that the resolution which this meeting has passed will help Lord Brabourne in advancing the cause of Bombay before the authorities in Delhi. Nothing can be said to be settled, until it is settled right, and we trust that our claim will be settled aright before very long and before it was too late."

Sir P. Sethna.

* * * *

"If there is any province in India to-day, which has an honest right to claim a part of the surplus revenue in the hands of the Government of India, as an alternative to the reduction of taxation, I make bold to say that it is Bombay."

F. M. CHINOY.

HEARD AT COUNCIL HALL

"Abolish the town duty, and unbalance the Budget, and then, perhaps, the Government of India may help Bombay as they are now helping Bengal."

—Lely.

* * * *

All these extra measures were being adopted by the Government of India to help Bengal, though it might be at the cost of other provinces. Bengal was the favourite-child of the Government of India.

—B. S. Kamat.

* * * *

The Budget proposals of Sir George Schuster will have the effect of penalising this province and robbing Bombay to help Bengal.

—J. B. Petit

* * * *

DYING MAN KEPT ALIVE!

Only To Be Electrocuted For Wife's Murder

(Special Cable).

MICHIGAN CITY, March 2.

For the past 24 hours utmost medical skill has been enlisted to keep a dying man alive for electrocution. Harley Edwards, who murdered his wife 19 months ago and due for execution to-day, cut his wrist with a glass yesterday, lost his blood enormously and was on the point of death.

A fellow convict gave blood transfusion. Doctors successfully fought to maintain the pulse until the midnight when Edwards was electrocuted.

BETWEEN HOLLAND AND ITALY

ROME, March 2.

Sgr. Mussolini and the Dutch Minister signed the Italo-Dutch Commercial Agreement.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION PASSED IN COUNCIL

M.L.Cs. Protest Against Robbing Bombay To Pay Bengal

The adjournment motion moved in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday to express dissatisfaction at the budget proposals of the Government of India which contemplated excise duty on sugar and matches, was unanimously passed.

Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatulla, the Finance Member, merely informed the house, that the proceedings of the debate together with the opinion of the Government of Bombay on the new taxation proposals, would be duly forwarded to the Government of India.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved: "that this house do adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely to call attention of the Government of Bombay to the budget proposals of the Government of India as announced by the Hon. Finance Member on Tuesday so far as it affects Presidency and to communicate the strong feeling of dissatisfaction of this house regarding the treatment this province is receiving at their hands."

In commending the motion to the acceptance of the House, Mr. B. S. Kamat drew the attention of members to the budget proposals of the Government of India which affected this presidency adversely. He declared that both in the past and at present, Bombay had been receiving unfair treatment at the hands of the Government of India. The speaker referred to the excise duty on sugar and match industry by which the Government of India hoped to realise an income of Rs. 174 lakhs.

Mr. Kamat said that the excise duty on sugar might be justified on the ground that Government had heavily lost import duties on account of the protection given to the indigenous sugar industry. It was true that since protection was given to the home industry two years ago, Government had lost a pretty large sum as imports of Java sugar had dwindled and the revenue from this source had dropped from 10-1|2 crores to 5 crores. At present the home industry enjoyed protection to the extent of Rs. 9-1-0 on a cwt. of sugar and by levying a duty of Rs. 1-5-0 on home sugar, Government expected that the Indian industry would not be seriously hampered and a fair margin of profits was still left to the industry. The speaker claimed that the Government of India had considered the condition of sugar industry as prevailing in Upper India, where there was a scramble for starting more sugar factories.

CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

So far as Bombay Presidency was concerned he claimed conditions were vastly different. The industry was still in its infancy and the proposed excise duty was bound to affect it adversely. If the industry ultimately perished, it would not only be a loss to the manufacturers but to Government as well. He urged upon the local Government to bring pressure to bear upon the Central Government to do justice to this presidency in this matter.

THANKLESS JOB.

Referring to the excise duty on matches Mr. Kamat said that the match industry was still struggling and the duty of Rs.

(Continued on page 10.)

DISARMAMENT IN DEED!

Britain To Have More Squadrons.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The British air estimates for 1934 net total 17,561,000 sterling, an increase of 135,000 compared with last year.

Provision is made for the formation of four additional squadrons, two for home defence, one flying boat squadron to be stationed overseas and one equadron for, addition to fleet airarm. This brings the strength of the Royal Air Force up to 81 squadron 13, non-regular squadrons of home defence force.

Lord Londonderry stresses Government's desire to avoid at all costs the race for air armaments. Pending the result of the Disarmament Conference a number of British units have been curtailed to the minimum, but in the interests of the national Imperial security, Government could not accept the position of continuing air inferiority.—Reuter's Special.

CHARITY MATCH TO COMMENCE AT 11.

BOMBAY, Mar. 2.

It is officially announced that the charity match against the M.C.C. to be played on the Esplanade Maidan on the 4th, 5th and 6th March will be played each day at 11 a.m. each day at 11 a.m.—A. P.

MADAME STAVISKY ARRESTED

Charged With Complicity In Swindling

PARIS, March 2.

Madame Stavisky has been arrested and consigned to prison after a short questioning by the examining Magistrate.

Madame Stavisky has been charged with complicity in swinding and receiving.

The arrest followed on the night of tremendous police activity as a result of the mysterious recovery of the missing counterfoils of Stavisky cheques. The counterfoils were delivered yesterday at the home of Bony, Inspector Surete Generale, who was recently suspended on undisclosed charges of corruption in connection with the Stavisky case. Bony nevertheless, continued the investigations in an endeavour to reinstate himself. A man handed counterfoils to Bony subsequent to the latter appearing before Disciplinary Council yesterday.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE IS BETTER

PATNA, March 2.

In a letter written to his elder brother here from Geneva, Mr. Subhas Bose says:—

"I am now better than before. I have gained in weight somewhat and the acute pain also has subsided. The dull pain is, however, still lingering. Slightest irregularity aggravates it.

"Last night we saw pictures of the Indian earthquake in a cinema. Scenes of Monghyr and Muzaffarpur were indescribably tragic."

(United Press)

ROOSEVELT OUT TO ACHIEVE IT

Will Congress Authorise Him To Control Tariffs?

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

President Roosevelt's tariff message to Congress will seek [illegible] authority to raise or lower tariffs as much as 50 per cent in conformity with the agreements he expects to negotiate with [illegible] countries.—Reuter.

TO MODIFY IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

President Roosevelt's message to Congress says he seeks authority within carefully prescribed limits to modify [illegible] import restrictions [illegible] to American agriculture and industry. Other Governments are increasingly negotiating agreements and if American agriculture and industry were to retain their place, Government must be in a position to bargain for rapid decisive negotiation.

President Roosevelt points out that world trade declined approximately 70 per cent since 1929 and drop in the United States foreign trade has never been sharper. Exports in 1933 were only 25 per cent in volume and 32 per cent in the value of 1929. This means idle hands, still machines, ships-tied docks and depairing farm households and makes infinitely more difficult the planning of government's economic readjustment.

SAFEGUARD U. S. TRADE

President Roosevelt declares, every nation must at times be in a position quickly to adjust taxes and tariffs to meet sudden changes and avoid severe fluctuations of imports and exports. If the United States is not in a position to make fair offers for fair opportunities, its trade will be superseded. If it is not in a position to rapidly alter the terms whereon it is willing to deal with other countries it cannot adequately protect its trade against discrimination and against bargains, injurious to its interests.

President Roosevelt emphasises that quick results must not be expected. Successful building up of trade without injury to American producers depends on cautious gradual evolution plans and disposition of other countries to grant improved place to American products.—Reuter's Special.

SPANISH GOVT. PROSPECTS

MADRID, March 2.

Lerroux has agreed to form Government.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A very beautiful, educated young Bride with liberal views for a young up-to-date, well-educated, respectable Hindu Gentleman. Income more than Rs. 5,000 a month from business and interest. No caste restrictions. All correspondence will be kept confidential. Please apply with full particulars and photos, (?) if possible to Box No. 2089, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Experienced Lino-operators for the "Bombay Chronicle." Apply with certificates to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Agricultural Graduate to manage large estate in Broach district. Must be honest energetic and able to command labourers. Knowledge of Gujerati accounts and language essential. Good pay, with free quarters and prospects to right man. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to Box No. 2064, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Two Parsi Lady Teachers for up-country Girl's School, Head Mistress B.A., B.T., Assistant Matriculate. Pay Rs. 125 and Rs. 75 respectively. Free furnished quarters. Apply Box No. 2052 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Hindu Shop Assistants with knowledge of typing and accounts for our up-country Branches. Apply personally, Express Book Service, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (2085).

Wanted—An Educated Lady Companion for a respectable lady. Knowing Indian Music preferred. State age and qualification. Pay according to ability. Refer with printed address, Box No. 2084 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—R. M. O. For Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, M.B.B.S., with special training in ophthalmology or D.O., Bombay will be given preference. Apply Chief Medical Officer, Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, 36-69, Cavel Street. (2086).

Wanted—Travelling Salesman for East Africa. Only experienced need apply stating qualifications, age and remuneration required. Apply Box No. 2076, "Bombay Chronicle".

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space Available For Flash Light Advertisements, also Shops and Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2088).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Andheri Marzbanabad Road, a spacious flat whole or in parts for any community. Apply No. 8, Nowroji Vakil Street, Grant Road. (2056).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujrat Hindoo Lodge, Daniali Kikabhai Mansion, Poona, 2. (2082).

27. HOTELS.

Dinners and refreshment supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food, Ramakrishna Hindu Hotel 27, Medows Street, Fort. (2081).

44. MEDICAL.

Scientific Birth Control at one rupee per month. Consult: Right Agency, 13, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. (1973).

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram, Thomson and Taylor, etc., (7796).

53. DENTISTS.

Pyorrhoea—Get rid of your gum diseases and Pyorrhoea. Stop unnecessary extractions by consulting Dr. Jehangir Nariman, Dentist, (Specialist in gum diseases). Many testimonials. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Opposite Charni Road Tram Junction, Grant Road. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays 9 to 12 (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Desai's Classes:—Four students can be taken for being coached for University Examinations. Individual attention. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), 12, Rampart Row, Fort. (2072)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Advertiser granted state monopoly to manufacture product of daily necessity wants capitalist with Rs. 15,000 partly to finance scheme. Apply Box No. 2062. "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted—Rs. 2,000 by monthly instalment of Rs. 500 for a good profitable business making monthly profit of Rs. 400/- in partnership or on interest basis Apply Box No. 2087, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

East India Insurance Company Ltd., 10, Clive Street, Calcutta, invites application for Chief Agency for Bombay Proper, Sindh and Poona. Experienced persons only to apply for terms. (2061)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Consult Professor Baug, Most Renowned and Gifted Astrologer and Physiognomist for Service, Business, Travel, Health, Marriage Problems and Domestic Affairs, etc., at Sind-Punjab Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (2049).

103 LIVE STOCK.

Poultry at Half-Price. Jersey Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes and many handsome varieties of Bantam Fowls are imported from England very lately. Eggs for hatching at Half the Catalogue price from March to May. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, Australorps, Light Sussex, Barred Plymouth Rocks and many different varieties of real Exhibition as well as Utility Breeds. Illustrated Catalogue will be sent free to all people interested in keeping Poultry for pleasure or for profit. The Asian Poultry Farm Co., Post Box No. 357, Fort, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Running Dispensary For Sale— Doctor going to England—Rich Hindu-Mahomedan locality. Apply immediately to Box 2079, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale at Poona a Soda Water Factory in working order with Raelly's complete machine and motor and all accessories. Write or see Kapadia & Co., Poona Mineral Water Factory, 156, Main Street Camp, Poona. (2074).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION.

ANNOUNCES that the business now being carried on by it in India, Burma and Ceylon will in future be carried on by and in the name of

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

a Company, jointly owned by SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION and by STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY) and incorporated in the State of Delaware in the United States of America. There will be no change in the management and personnel in the territories above mentioned and STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY will fulfil all contracts and engagements undertaken by SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION.

8021

Public Notice

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the right of removing and utilising blood produced in the Bandra Slaughter Houses for a period of three years, commencing from 1st April, 1934, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1934.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1934, in sealed envelopes superscribed: "Tender for the right of removing blood from the Bandra Slaughter Houses".

About 25 buffaloes, 140 cows and bullocks and 2,000 sheep and goats are slaughtered daily at the Bandra Slaughter Houses and it is roughly estimated that about 20,000 lbs. of dry blood is produced monthly. These figures are only approximate and no guarantee as to the number of animals to be slaughtered or the quantity of dry blood recovered can be given.

The forms of tenders and particulars and conditions of the sale of the right will be issued on payment of Re. 1 each to any one desiring to tender for the right by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required. The successful tenderer shall pay a monthly ground rent of Rs. 10 for the plot of ground allotted to him in the slaughter house compound.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.
A. Crawford Market Office,
Bombay, 27th February, 1934.

8034

NOTICE

TWO CERTIFICATES for Preference Shares Nos 4581 and 5562 in the Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Maneklal Murlidhar are LOST or MISLAID. Any person having a claim against these should inform the Company within three months from the date hereof after which duplicates will be issued.

2090

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (PROPER) CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE

IN PURSUANCE of Rule 22, Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of members will be held in the Parsee Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1934, to consider and if approved to adopt the revised Rules as agreed and submitted by the Managing Committee.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
OWEN L. PRIDEAUX,
Honorary Secretary.

8043.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following rights for a period of one year from 1-4-1934 to 31-3-1935 and will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1934:—

(1) Catching fish from the catch water drains and from the Khajans at Deonar.
(2) Cutting grass from various Municipal lands.
(3) Collecting fruit from cocoanut trees standing on various Municipal lands, and
(4) Cultivating the reclaimed land at Deonar and at Borla village and at Arthur Road.

The tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders should be in sealed covers and endorsed with the description of the right.

Full particulars of the right as well as the terms and conditions on which the right will be sold, will be supplied to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

8042.

Public Notice

ORDER BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE: UNDER SECTION 23 OF ACT IV OF 1902.

M.C.C. MATCH.

ALL vehicles will set down passengers at the entrance to the Cricket Ground on Esplanade Road, facing south. Vehicles approaching from the south will proceed along Esplanade Road and turn into the south-bound stream of traffic either at Dhobi Talao, or where directed to do so by the Police on duty.

All vehicles will pick up passengers facing south and draw off in the same direction.

No parking of vehicles will be permitted on Waudby Road.

W.R.G. SMITH.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1934.

3046.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of Mr. D. N. KAPUR as Manager of Messrs. Vakharia and Co., branch office at Osaka, Japan, of our clients Messrs. Popatlal Ghelabhai and Co., carrying on business in Bombay, are terminated. The public are warned against dealing with the said D. N. Kapur as Manager of the said Messrs. Vakharia and Co., or otherwise. If anybody deals with the said D. N. Kapur as such, neither Messrs Vakharia and Co., nor Messrs. Popatlal Ghelabhai and Co., will be responsible for the same in any way.

Bombay dated 28th February, 1934

SHAH AND CHINUBHAI,
Attorneys for Messrs. Popatlal Ghelabhai and Co.

8041.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURSHOTAM CHAMPSEY and JETHALAL CHAMPSEY have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, maintenance, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in New Hanuman Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by the property of Doongersi Narsi; on the West by the property of Bapoo Naikun; on the North by the property of Muncherji Cama and on the South by the property of Mr. Khunderao Morarji and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 1361, and formerly by Street No. 154 and now by Street No. 61, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 875 of Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1934.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8045.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 650 BALES COTTON (C. P. NO. 1 WUN): (WESTERN: MALWA: KHANDESH: GUJRAT.)

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 6th March 1934 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned cotton slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occured in the godown No. E 48 of Mr. Damjee Cullianjee.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT RAGHUNATH DADAJI STREET OFF HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Tribhowandas Narottumdas Malvi and Manubhai Rangildas the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. H. D. Mody and his wife Bai Lilayati the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th November 1924 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immoveable Property on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the Premises.

All that piece of land part whereof is quit and ground rent and part pension and tax measuring about 147-2/9 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 5944 New Survey No. 5169 quit and ground rent and Collector's New No. 413 New Survey No. 2/9168 Cadastral Survey No. 809 of the Fort Division with the building or dwelling house standing thereon bearing Municipal A Ward No. 2336 and Raghunath Dadaji Street No. 17 situate on the Eastern side of Raghunath Dadaji Street off Hornby Road and bounded on the East by the property of Jivan Bhikha and Bhanibai widow of Laxmidas Bhika on the West by Raghunath Dadaji Street on the North by the Maruti Lane and on the South by the property of Navroji Muncherji and Bai Bhikaiji wife of Nusserwanji Jamsetji Mulla.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 41, Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

Sale this day at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF "ARAB'S BUNGALOW" AT THANA.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from M. G. B. Pandya Attorney for Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Mistry the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Kaikhusru Pascol the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Mortgage deeds dated 2nd April 1929, and 3rd February 1933, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable Property this day SATURDAY, 3rd March, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

Piece of land with a bungalow, out-houses, well, Compound Walls and garden at Tembi Thana, known as Arab's bungalow area 39¼ Gunthas or 4740 Square Yards or thereabouts, Assessment Rs. 3 Entry Nos. 590, 2277, Survey Nos. 105 & 4.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya Attorney for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE AT 10-30 A. M. (S. T.)

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER FROM SELECTED FIGURE WOOD BY MCKENZIES, ROBERTS & STEINWEG'S GROTRIAN & STEINWEG'S GRAND PIANO, H. M. V. CABINET GRAMOPHONE, CARPETS, BRASS, CHINAWARE, FANS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, (To-morrow) SUNDAY, the 4th March, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Mount Ida" Anesty Road, off Altamont Road, the very valuable and handsome furniture, made to order from selected figure wood by McKenzies & Roberts, a very handsome telescopic figure wood, dining table, sideboard, and leather seated chairs. English dinner gong serving table, Chesterfield and drawingroom suites, book cases and cabinets, one Grand piano by Grotrian Steinweg, carpets, hall and table lamps, and fans, rich blackwood sofas and divans, very rich brass beds, by Maples figure wood almyrahs, dressing tables, and cheval, cooking stove, ice-box, water boilers, etc., etc.

The property of E. J. Bunbury Esq., General Manager, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND WITH A STABLE ERECTED ON LAND FORMING PART OF LAND BEARING S. No. 123 AT NAHUR.

The auction of 6 lots will be held on Lot No. 2 near the Road leading to the Mulund Station.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Manilal Kalyanji and Others, the Executors of the last Will of Devkaran Mulji Sanghavi. Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on Sunday the 11th March 1934 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction in six lots on the premises of Lot No. 2 near the road leading the Mulund Station:—

Lot No. 1. All those pieces of land at Nahur about 5384 square yards bearing S. Nos. 14, 15, Pot Nos. 3, 8.

Lot No. 2. All those pieces of land at Nahur about 51788 sq. yards bearing S. Nos. 123, 140, 141, 178, Pot No. 2.

Lot No. 3 All those pieces of land at Nahur about 7260 sq. yards bearing S. Nos. 139, 142, 143 Pot No. 1.

Lot No. 4. All those pieces of land at Nahur about 14399 sq. yards bearing S. Nos. 138, 123, (consisting of 1 large stable for accommodating 64 animals, 1 chawl of 4 rooms and pucca built well) Pot No. 1.

Lot No. 5. All those pieces of land at Nahur about 258637 sq. yards bearing S. No. 92 etc., Pot No. 2 etc.

Lot No. 6 All those pieces of land at Nahur about 30764 sq. yards bearing S. Nos. 99,100 Pot No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors of the last Will of Devkaran Mulji Sanghavi at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMERKHADY ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai widow of Peer Dadamiya bin Peer Haji Ameer Miya the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th day of March 1930 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the under-mentioned immovable property on Monday the 5th day of March 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Umerkhady Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 242 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land under New Survey No. 3645 and Cadastral Survey No. 2016 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3591 and Street Nos. 88 and 92 and which premises are bounded on the East by a Public Passage, on the West and North by the property of Annaji Dada Harde and on the South by the said Umerkhady Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office, 95 Esplanade Road (1, Ash Lane) Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 4th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea-Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant, Ground-floor of Babulal Mansion, of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, His Master's Voice Gramophone, Fire-proof safes, Steel Cabinet, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano (S. Rose and Co.), Tilting Chesterfield and Drawing-Room Suites, Wardrobes, Musical Box, Sofa Cabinet, A.C. Fans, Carved furniture, Glassware, etc. Property of a European Gentleman and Others. On View.

VORA & CO.

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IN THE STUDIOS.....ON THE SCREEN

"Only Yesterday"—"Duck Soup" at Pathe—"Sign Of Four"—Merry Monarch" at Carlton—Howard In "Trouble"—"Little Giant" At Capitol—European "Crooks" At the Regal

"The Little Giant" starring E. G. Robinson. See the Reformed Character at the Capitol.

"THE LITTLE GIANT"

Edward G. Robinson Wins New Honors At The Capitol

Edward G. Robinson is back again in First National's comedy drama "The Little Giant" which opens to-night at the Capitol Theatre which is bound to make any audience come out of the theatre singing the praise of the star and the picture. It's a knock-out comedy drama with the star at his very. best

In "The Little Giant" Robinson is a comedian, and the picture is one of the funniest comedies we have seen. Just as so many recent fine pictures which have come out of the Warner Bros-First National studios dealt with unusually timely and interesting topics, so does "The Little Giant" deal with a timely subject—that of a beer baron, who sees the handwriting on the wall when President Roosevelt is elected, and quits the racket to take a fling at being a gentleman and a social climber.

Gangsters and gamblers, according to a well established police maxim, never know when to quit. The former are usually speeded in their departure by a salvo of lead, and the latter die broke.

Not so "The Little Giant." Having amassed a million by a successful and extremely profitable indifference to the Eighteenth Amendment for a number of years "Bugs" Ahearn, the "Little Giant" seizes the opportunity offered by the last national elections to cash in and get out.

That isn't all, however. In fact, it's only the beginning. Ahearn played by Robinson with relish and gusto—has secretly cherished an ambition some day to live like a gentleman and be accepted as such in those social circles where wealth and blue blood are the open sesames. Calling his trusty gang together, he bids them farewell and goes forth alone except for his trusted lieutenant, to break in to society and live like a gentleman.

Casting about for a suitable scene for his social debut, "Bugs" picks Santa Barbara, California, millionaires' playground. He moves in, rents a palatial estate and waits for things to happen.

Things are not long in happening, either. Before Robinson discovers that the underworld he knows so well has no monopoly on racketeers, he has taken up polo yachting and all of the other swagger tricks of the upper crust. To complicate matters, he has fallen in love with a girl.

Thanks to his new-found "friends" it costs "Bugs" Ahearn a cool three-hundred thousand to "muscle in" on the elite—only to discover that he has been taken "for a ride," in the dialect of his former sphere.

Then the fireworks being—and we'll leave you to discover for yourself the outcome of one of the most entertaining pictures the Capitol Theatre has sown for many a day.

It's exhilarating, hilarious fun all the way through, with a gangsters' polo team to cap the climax that must be seen in action to be appreciated.

Mary Astor is the charming Santa Barbara girl "Bugs" Ahearn doesn't discover until he has broken his heart over the wrong damsel. Russell Hopton as the Little Giant's lone pal gives a convulsing rendition of an exganster to whom the social whirl is strictly the bunk. The rest of the cast, including Kenneth Thomson, Donald Dillaway, Helen Vinson and Berton Churchill, are worthy associates for Robinson in this unusual picture.

Roy del Ruth did a top-notch job of direction in "The Little Giant." Don't miss the chance to hijack a load of laughter from "The Little Giant."

"MERRY MONARCH"

At The Carlton

"The Merry Monarch" Emil Jannings' first film in English since "The Blue Angel" three years ago, to-day at the Carlton Theatre.

The picture is based on "Le Roi Rausole", one of the most famous stories of the celebrated French author Pierre Louys, and presents Jannings as the ruler of a Kingdom called Trypheme—a land of charming fantasy and pleasant escape from realities. Pausole, its king, has a smile for everyone in the world and a wife for every day in the year, even in Leap Year.

The three hundred and sixty six beautiful Queens spend a peaceful but rather monotonous life until a handsome young airman who has lost his bearings, chances on the unmapped Trypheme. The king takes a liking to the airman who, in turn, takes a liking to the blonde and beautiful Aline, daughter of a Queen and probably of Pausole.

The Queen who wins Pausole's lsting favour is played by Sidney Fox, the young brunette star from Hollywood. Armand Bernard, a well known French actor, has the important role of Taxis, Grand Eunuch and Prime Minister of State.

"The Merry Monarch" with Emil Jennings and Sydney Fox—Meet them at Carlton.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION IN INDIAN CINEMA

WILL IT INTERPRET AND MAKE HISTORY?

(By V. B. KIRTIKER)

Indian Cinematography has yet to interest itself seriously in the important field of recording events of a far-reaching influence in the shaping of our national destiny. The utility of the cinema as an unfailing means of preserving for posterity what may be termed the land-marks in the history of a nation could be better imagined than described, in the light of latter-day developments which the art of cinematography has been proved to be capable of. Historical records have undoubtedly their own value. But it requires a well-developed historical sense on the part of a person who would be prepared, in quest of historical data for his own conclusions, to toil through the mouldy volumes of history. All persons do not as a rule possess this historical sense. Nor do all have the necessary leisure or fund of patience to undertake the task. Outside the ranks of research scholars or antiquarians it would be difficult to come across anyone who would be found to be interested in the study of history, other than in a casual way. Text-books of history are generally so well-annotated in these days, that students would generally rely upon the cheap guides and notes, for examination purposes. Under the circumstances the Cinema could rightly take its place as an auxiliary to history-teaching by vividly projecting historical events of note on the screen. Knowledge and entertainment would thus be combined with regard to the teaching of a subject which is otherwise found to be dry as dust.

THE MAKING OF HISTORY

Current politics would also furnish good material for this kind of production. We are making history, to-day. The next few years are fraught with possibilities of cataclysmic changes so far as our political future goes. We are on trial and the next few years will show to an expectant world whether we are capable of rising to the stature of a full-blown nation, able to do without the leading strings of alien vested interests or must needs remain at the feet of the foreigner. Current events often do not hold the same appeal to the existing generation as they do to posterity. Distance lends charm, they say, to the rugged mountains. So also events which do not evoke more than a passing interest in a contemporary generation, invariably possess a charm, an appeal, per chance a message, to the generations that follow. The tourists' interest in archaeological finds, historical monuments, in fact every notable thing that belongs to a by-gone generation, and is hallowed by the passage of centuries, takes its rise from the same trait in our nature which has a tendency to magnify the past and almost ignore the present.

OVER CAUTIOUS CENSORSHIP

The Indian Cinema Industry has missed many a memorable event in current Indian politics. It is not only that our producers are lacking in initiative or enterprise. There are other factors also which have to be taken into consideration when we are on the subject of filming of notable events in the contemporary history of our nation. We cannot be blind to the fact of censorship which under Swaraj would exercise a healthy influence over film production in general, but which situated as we are must needs err on the side of overcaution. Under the circumstances, our producer have to be content with taking pictures of such events only as would not upset the digestion of the censor.

THE PRESENT IN FILMS.

It is perhaps believed by the film producers here that pictures of funeral processions would not be objectionable from any point of view. And they accordingly do not miss any opportunity of making such pictures. Funeral processions of the late Sjt. Sen Gupta, C. R. Das and Lokmanya have now passed into history. The event that has passed away recently, if cinematographically recorded, will also after some time pass into history. A complete view of the huge crowds that followed the mortal remains of that illustrious son of India, Vithalbhai Patel is made available to the people by the screen. But these are posthumous honours! What is really required of our film producers is that they should, whenever possible, try to record events which go to make history. Would that a vivid picture of Vithalbhai, the Tribune of the people, addressing a mammoth meeting of his countrymen; or as Chairman of the Assembly conducting the business of the house, or of Gandhiji touring the country in the cause of the untouchables, were preserved to us by cinematography! There are films of Field-Marshal Hindenburg taking the salute. State dignitaries of other great nations are made to live as it were for ever, on the screen. The Indian Cinema Industry should turn its attention in the direction of producing films which would be a faithful record of the remarkable events in the lives of our illustrious countrymen.

This aspect of the function of the film industry brings to the fore the problem of the preservation of films of topical, documentary or educational value, as with the passing of years, the film deteriorates and pictures of exceptional value are likely to be lost to posterity. The problem of film archives or repositories confronts us here. But I would leave it for a future occasion.

"ONLY YESTERDAY" WOMAN STORY

At The Excelsior

Every year Universal makes one big picture designed 99.9 per cent for women. It has one this year. It is called "Only Yesterday" and is now playing at the Excelsior Theatre, Hollywood is quite excited about it. With the exception of "Counsellor at Law," which is still in production, "Only Yesterday" is undoubtedly Universal's greatest bid for prestige of the year.

There are a lot of things about "Only Yesterday" which are interesting and worthy of note. In the first place, it is the third in a cycle of women's pictures produced for Universal by John M. Stahl. In the second place, John Boles was in all of these pictures.

John Boles plays opposite Margaret Sullavan and it is Margaret Sullavan who comes out of this picture with such brilliant prospects that Universal has already declared that, following "Only Yesterday" it will put her name up in stellar lights.

If Hollywood is just waking up to the presence of a great picture in its midst, it isn't because "Only Yesterday" has not been in the works for a long, long time. Nearly a year ago, John M. Stahl came to New York to see if the inspiration of the great city could not discover a woman's story bigger and better than "Back Street." While he was here, he heard someone singing the song, "Brother Can You Spare a Dime?" It set his mind to working on a thesis which three pairs of authors failed to work out to his satisfaction. Finally, Arthur Richman and George O'Neil developed a theme which pleased him immensely, from the background of Frederick Lewis Allen's best seller. The efforts of all three of them developed a romance of vital importance in an American cavalcade background. The story had taken three months While in New York, Stahl also saw Margaret Sullavan, but it took a long time and a number of tests to sell the stage heroine of "Dinner at Eight" to the powers that be at Universal City. Finally Stahl put his foot down and declared that he would'nt do the picture unless he could get Margaret Sullavan. In addition to all this preparation and delay, the filming of the picture itself done in Stahl's characteristically deliberate and sure fashion, took three months. By the time it was finished, Stahl had a cast of ninety-three principals and an army of 4,500 extras who had marched through the years covered by "Only Yesterday," from the opening of the World War until the day of the Stock Market crash. But he also had what he set out to make, a better picture than "Black Street."

MARGARET SULLAVAN AND JOHN BOLES IN "ONLY YESTERDAY" UNIVERSAL PRODUCTION

SYDNEY HOWARD'S COMEDY DRAMA

At The Wellington

Without any exaggeration it might safely be said that never has Sydney Howard been seen by Bombay audiences to such an entertaining advantage as in "Trouble", his latest and best British and Dominions Musical Comedy picture, which is sure to delight very much the audiences at the Wellington Talkies (Dhobi Talao) from to-day.

The story is a very light-hearted and hilarious fiction written round the exploits of a pair of jewel thieves on a pleasure cruise boat. Sydney Howard here appears as the boat's steward, whose fund of earnest endeavour is only equalled by his ingenuous capacity of making funny and laugh-provoking mistakes—in most of which he is screamingly aided and abetted by his steward friend. The fun roars into a mirthquake farce when Sydney Howard turns sleuth and starts to track down the jewel crooks by his own and unimitably peculiarly eccentric methods—inspired by a hundred pound reward and the bewitching smile of a pretty blone girl passenger who is falsely accused of the theft. The cruise is presented in all its entertaining and interesting details. The passengers are seen on the deck indulging on all the games played by fashionable people, the gymnasium provides many hearty laughs at the expense of a fat rich widow who wants to be slim, the concert and the faked conjuring tricks spoiled by the half-witted Sydney Howard, the fancy dress ball wherein Sydney appears disguised as Brittania, and topsy-turveying the whole gatherings, the adventures of Sydney among the Moors creating roars of laughter—and against such enlivening end funny backgrounds the development of the plot and the unfolding of the laughable episodes take plase. The cast supporting Sydney Howard is excellent, and everything is combined to present something out of the ordinary out of comedy entertainment.

Sydney Howard in "Trouble" now seen at the Wellington.

From "Solitaire Man" now shown at the Regal.

"THE SOLITAIRE MAN"

At The Regal

The "Emotional X-Ray" is the latest startling effect to be revealed in talking pictures. This unusual screen quality is to be seen in "The Solitaire Man" stirring drama of Super Continental crooks featuring Herbert Marshall, that opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. In no other picture since the advent of sound on the screen has there been packed the penetrating study of human emotions as in this new offering. A large part of the action takes place in the cabin of a passenger plane during a flight over the English Channel. Into this small space, hardly six by twenty feet, has been condensed the drama of human lives faced with death and dishonour.

POWERFUL SITUATIONS.

The action is covered in intimate closeups that reveal the slightest mental change of the players. As dramatic, tensions are built up in the confined space the emotion is transmitted with maximum power to the audience. Director Jack Conway has even surpassed his work on "Hell Below" in obtaining full emotional power from each scene. A notable cast has been assembled for the leading roles. As a war hero forced to become a thief through financial reverses he scores with a performance full of reserve power. Elizabeth Allan, recently from the English stage who played in "Looking Forward" as her American screen debut, is given a dramatic opportunity that she plays to the limit. Also featured prominently are May Robson, as a dignified English "dowager" who assists in disposing of jewellery with aristocratic dignity and a high sense of comedy: Lionel Atwill, seen recently in "The Song of Songs" who is terrifying as the insidious menace to the entire cast; Ralph Forbes in a difficult role as a neurotic war veteran, which he plays with convincing realism, and Mary Boland in a role that exactly suits her laugh-getting talents. Lucille Gleason and Robert McWade also contribute excellent performances to lighter moments in the picture.

"AIR BALANCE" CAMERAS.

The realism of scenes in the air liner are maintained constantly with special "air balance" comeras in operation that record every dip and plunge during dramatic sequences. Settings an exact duplicate of many famous gambling resorts in Europe have been built on a lavish scale with every feminine player brilliantly constumed in the latest of fashion designs.

See other Cinema News on page 4.

"THE CUCKOOS"

At Palace

Filled with delirious fun and hilarious nonsense "The Cuckoos," Radio Pictures wild riot of waggery. The show brings the talking screen entirely something new in entertainment.

"The Cuckoos" is not a revue. It's not a musical comedy, although comedy and music hold full sway through the production. The show is a distinct departure from the conventional, offering a well knit story which serves as a background for the antices of the maddst pair of comics ever to grace the screen—Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, who won the picture fame in "Rio Rita."

Romance has not been neglected and a tender love strain is carried by June Clyde and Hugh Trever, Wheeler and Woolsey are capably aided in their lunacy by Dorothy Lee and Jobyna Howland. Ivan Lebedeff and Mitchell Lewis are the "bad men" and Marguerita Padula lends her glorious voice to a number of song hits.

Filmed partly in Technicolour, offering ten lilting hit songs, numbering more than thousand in its cast and containing the liveliest set of chorus presentations ever brought to the screen. "The Cuckoos" is said to have everything that makes for perfect screen entertainment.

Judging by its record-breaking reception in other cities, "The Cuckoos" is expected to attract capacity audiences during its week run.

Studio executives and cinema proprietors are requested to instruct their advertising or publicity agents to note the day and time for publicity on this page. This is essential to avoid confusion and ensure regularity.

PLEASE NOTE: All communications meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before FRIDAY NOON.

All photographs meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before WEDNESDAY NOON.

All unauthorized communications and photographs will not be accepted.

JURORS' MODE OF VOTING

No More 'Oral' Verdicts In French India

PONDICHERRY, Mar. 1.

His Excellency the Governor of French India has promulgated an order that in all the French settlements in India the degree of the President of the French Republic in France, dated January 8, 1934, relating to the law of May 13, 1836, on the "Jurors Mode of Voting" in the Judiciary should be applicable to French India.

The main feature of the new law is that the jurors should place their verdict in black and white only, in a ballot-box, after which only the President of the Court will read their verdicts and pronounce his judgment.

It may be recalled that up till now the verdict of the Jury was only "oral." This method is adopted probably to prevent the public and the parties from knowing which of the jurors gave their verdicts for or against the accused or the prosecution.—United Press.

PANIC ABOUT LEAKY PIPE

BENARES, March 2.

In connection with the reports sent out by a News Agency correspondent regarding the rising of water level in a well in the city the Superintendent, Benares Water Works writes:—

"I am afraid there has been some misapprehension in regard to this news, whereby a panic is likely to spread in the mind of the public. The water was not rising or subsiding in the well but the fact was that a small house connection pipe which is passing just near the well was leaking and water was oozing out on the footpath which misguided the people. No sooner did this come to our notice than we repaired the pipe and there is no further trouble."—United Press.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Lahore Constituent Committee of the all India Women's Conference a public meeting of woman was held yesterday to support the Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill now before the Punjab Legislative Council. The attendance included a large number of the prominent women of Lahore. Mrs. Bhole Nath presided. In her opening speech she strongly emphasised the necessity for this Bill.—A.P.

YOUNG GIRL FOUND DEAD IN WELL

PUDUKOTAH, (By Mail.)

Mystery surrounds the death of a 17-year-old Kallar girl, whose body was found in a well at a village about eight miles from here.

After a post-mortem examination, her death was ascribed to asphyxia.

Some people say that the girl was subject to frequent epileptic fits and, while drawing water, may have got entangled in the rope and fallen into the well. Rope was found round the girl's hands and legs and there were marks of strangulation on her neck. There was also a piece of rope on a tree near the well.

The police are inquiring the matter.

Jamnagar.—A special cinema show was given by the proprietor of the Krishna Cinema, Jamnagar, in aid of Earthquake Relief Fund. The proceeds amounting to nearly Rs. 800 have been sent to Viceroy's Earthquake Fund.—United Press.

IN AID OF

BIHAR RELIEF FUND

TWO CONCERTS

BLAVATSKY HALL

French Bridge Chowpatti

Saturday 3rd March at 9 p.m.

By

Famous Musician

SHRIMATI

PADMAVATIBAI

of BENARES and

Shri Shankerrao Kapileshwari

Harmonist who will play on Harmonium and give demonstration of Tabla-tarang

SUNDAY 4TH MARCH AT 4-30 P.M.

BY

KHANSAHEB ABDULKARIM KHAN

Tickets:—Rs. 5-12; Rs. 4-8; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-2.

Tickets can be reserved at the "Bombay Chronicle" office and Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya. Princess Street, Kalbadevi.

INDIAN LABOUR'S PLIGHT

Workers Urged To Join Sunday's Demonstrations

A public meeting, under the auspices of a large number of working class unions in Bombay, was held on Thursday evening at Chowpatty Sands, when Mr. Khedgikar, vice-President of the Bombay Working Class Party, presided. Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Purushottamdas Tricumdas, Mirajkar, Dr. Shetty, A. N. Shetty, R. S. Nimkar, Abdul Majid, and Nukor Ghuva addressed the gathering and made strong appeals to the unemployed to participate actively in the unemployment demonstrations fixed for March 4, and to make the celebration of the "Unemployed Day" a perfect success.

Mr. Khedgikar, in the course of his speech, said that even though the unemployed workers, in other countries other than India, were being given the unemployed benefits by their various National governments they were not satisfied, and were, therefore, organising gigantic hunger marches and monster meetings to voice their grievances. The various Governments were, therefore, forced to take steps to alleviate the sufferings of the unemployed by organising relief on a grand scale, and doing their best to provide jobs for the unemployed through Labour Bureaus, Public Works and other schemes.

INDIAN LABOUR'S PLIGHT

Moreover, labour in other countries enjoyed many other benefits as Insurance, Housing, and even doles on a descent scale. In India, however, Labour was allowed to drag out a miserable existence and forced to meet starvation severely alone. Their demands for work or for bread fundamental rights as they were, were therefore, very simple and modest.

Mr. Karnik. General Secretary, Working Class Party, Bombay referred to the apathy of the Government to-wards the question of Unemployment, a glaring instance of which was the attitude of the Finance Member to the Unemployment Bill in the Assembly. The speaker declared that unemployed workers in other countries were launching broad-based movements. Labour, therefore, in other countries was very much alive and kicking as was evidenced by the Hyde Park demonstrations and "meetings with 8 platforms," as in England and on still bigger scales as in America. The capitalists were pleading "economic crisis" to foist on the poor workers all their losses suffered by them in fierce competition with rival groups of industries in other nations.

CRUMBLING CAPITALISM.

The speaker emphasised the necessity for organisation to enforce even their minimum rights for "work or bread." The speaker condemned the dictatorship of the Fascists, now spreading in all countries, as the last desperate effort of crumbling Capitalism.

Mr. Purushottamdas Tricumdas (B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union) said that in the foreign countries labour, though still given doles, were thoroughly dissatisfied, and demonstrations had recently been organised in England, France, America and Austria. In Russia alone was there no unemployment problem due to the political and economic system of the Soviet, where production was for the benefit of the masses and not for profit.

He then referred to the Bombay Socialist group recently started and which Pandit Jawaharlal had blessed. He hoped a new orientation of policy in the Congress mivht be possible.

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Dr. Shetty explained the ideology of Socialism and the factors of Capitalism, its periodic crisis and its political reactions on the form of society, its imperial organisation of world States with imperial and colonial States. He said that unemployment was more acute in colonial countries than in the capitalist nations. The speaker then explained how unemployment was caused by technocracy and mechanisation.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME

It was announced bby Dr. Shetty at this stage that, on March 4, big demonstrations and meetings had been arranged when all the Workers' Unions will march to Chowpatty according to the fixed programme in the evening.

Two main processions will start. One from the Dongri Centre and the other from Parel to Chowpatty. At Lal Bagh, a meeting will be held at 4 p.m. with Mr. Abdul Majid (T.U.C.) as president, and after the processions converge at Chowpatty at about 6 p.m. into another larger meeting with Mr. Jhabwalla (T. U.C.) in the Chair.

Dr. Shetty appealed to the unemployed to participate in the demonstrations. Other speakers also addressed, exhorting the public to observe the Unemployed Workers' Day in a fitting manner.

WHEN "THE DUCK SOUP" WAS IN THE MAKING

H. H. THE CROWN PRINCE NIZAM WATCHES

Groucho and Chico Marx give a command performance on the act of "Duck Soup" at Paramount for H.H. Crown Prince and Princess of the Nizam when they were on world tour. The film is shown at the Pathe.

Sri Shanta Kumari will be seen and heard at the Majestic in "Saint Tulsidas."

'VASAVDATTA'

At Imperial Cinema

Ajanta Cinetone Ltd. released this week at the Imperial the screen adaptation of "Swapna Vasavadatta" the immortal drama of the renowned Sanskrit poet Bhasa. It is an outstanding achievement inasmuch as the musical scores would attract not only the common cine-fans, but even those who like only traditional music. The famous singers Miss Bibbo, Miss Padmavati Shaligram, the popular Radio star, Miss Tara, the reputed singer from the Nizam's State and Mr. Sohoni, the popular Marathi stage and screen star make it a musical achievement. Moreover the reputed screen stars S. Nayampalli, P. Jairaj, W. Khan and the Sindhi comedian who are in the supporting roles keep up the high level of characterization. The story centres round Queen Vasavadatta who when she finds the King negligent of his duties to the country and the people being engrossed in the revelries of music, by unprecedented average sacrifices her all for the king and country. This picture has an all round appeal particularly to the rising generation. Moreover there is nothing vulgar or indecent in the whole picture and so it will be patronised by the high-class unemployment tragedies. Unemsociety also.

"ADORABLE"

At The Palace

Two of the most popular screen players in the world are co-starred in "Adorable," Fox Film romantic comedy with music.

They are Janet Gaynor and Henry Garat. Miss Gaynor, who has steadily climbed the ladder of popularity since her memorable performance in "7th Heaven," is admittedly the best magnet of all girls in pictures. Her productions are seen and heard by more persons throughout the world than those of any other actress.

Garat, on the other hand, is the most popular male star on the Continent where has has made pictures in English, French and German. Announcement of his name as a member of the cast is the equivalent of sell out at every European theatre.

Only his "Congress Dances," in which he was co-starred with Lilian Harvey, another new Fox star, has been shown in this country, and he won instant and unanimous acclaim. Teamed with the popular Janet Gaynor in his first picture made in Hollywood, he is certain to become as popular in America as he is abroad. He is young and handsome, with a great amount of charm and excellent acting abilities.

Wilhelm Dieterle directed "Adorable."

"THE SIGN OF FOUR"

At Roxy

Although written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle long before the vogue of detective fiction, the adventures of the private criminal investigator Sherlock Holmes continue to capture the fancy of the thrill loving public. The many admirers of Conan Doyle's immortal detective, as well as those to whom the name is little more than a legendary figure in fiction will be intrigued to know that the talking screen version of "The Sign of Four" is playing at the Roxy from this Saturday. The story opens on a penal settlement in the Andaman Islands where two of the officers in charge undertake to allow one of their prisoners, Jonathan Small, to escape in return for telling them where their treasure is hidden. One of the officers kills the other and instead of keeping their bargain he retains the whole of the jewels himself. Years later Jonathan Small makes his reappearance, bent on revange, in his insatiable thirst to get even for the trachery of the two officers he threatens the daughter, Mary Marsden. Not knowing what it all means Mary appeals to Sherlock Holmes. With his customary uncanny perception the detective proceeds to gather up the various threads of the mystery and slowly dispose them. Arthur Wontner, who is surely Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes come to life, plays the role of the master detective.

MARX BROS AT THEIR BEST

In "Duck Soup" At Pathe

If you can imagine Groucho Marx as a Dictator—

If you can imagine Harpo and Chico as enemy spies—

If you can imagine Zeppo as Groucho's wartime secretary—

But don't bother to imagine it at all, just drop down to Pathe Cinema where "Duck Soup" the nuttiest concoction ever brewed in a Hollywood kitchen is now being shown. You may have thought the Four Marx Bros funny in the past but they have never before made a picture like this.

"Cocoanuts", "Animal Crackers" "Monkey Business" and "Horsefeathers" are sane and sober compared to "Duck Soup" which reveals the mad quartet running riot through a mythical republic.

Rufus T. Firefly (that's Groucho) becomes a dictator of Freedonia through the efforts of Margaret Dumont, Louis Calhern the perennial villain is the ambassador of a neighboring republic Sylvania and in attempting to foment a revolution through the machinations of his aides Harpo, Chico and Raquel Torres. War of course occurs and with Harpo and Chico deserting to Groucho's forces, the four Marxes triumph.

That's the story in one paragraph. But for approximately eight reels of the maddest insanity that ever reached the screen, these comic geniuses keep the audience in hysterics. If you're contemplating suicide here's the place to do it. You'll laugh yourself to death.

"Ismaili"

The special number issued by the "Ismaili" on the occasion of the birthday of H E the Aga Khan is, as usual, a bulky volume of 156 pages, profusely illustrated. One of the articles, out of half a dozen within in English, is contributed by Prince Aly Khan, on the "Future of Aviation in India." Mr. Yusuf Abdulla writes on "Position of Women in Islam", and Mr. J. E. Sakiatwala gives some of his "Stray Thoughts on Omar Khayyam."

There is a host of articles in Gujerati, on varied subjects, which cater to all tastes. Among the striking illustrations are a couple of coloured photos, viz., one with group photos of H. E. the Aga Khan, Prince Aly Khan, the Vali-Ahed and Prince Sadruddin, and the other of the Begum Aga

Tando Wallimahomed (Sind).—In the early hours of Monday night a cloud of smoke was seen coming from a hawker's house. The next door neighbours feeling nervous peeped into the house and saw the occupant's clothes ablaze. Before they could do anything or the Police could be summoned the man was burnt into ashes.—United Press.

Bacha Babu and Nepali who have been condemned to death in the Agra Conspiracy Case have been transferred to Cawnpore Central Jail.

A nine year old girl who fell from the third storey of her house in Agra down below on the pavement had a providential escape.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMISTRY

New Era In Baroda

The first joint social gathering and annual dinner of the Baroda College Chemical Society and the Chemical Association, Baroda, a representative body co-ordinating teaching institutions and industries, was celebrated on the College premises on 25th ulto. Dr. K. G. Naik, presided over the meeting.

After sports and music, the programme opened with a report from Mr. S. N. Shukla, the Secretary of the Chemical Society, followed by report of Dr. C. C. Shah, Secretary of the Chemical Association.

The President emphasised the importance of this joint body to the industries of the State, and the co-ordination of the available forces for the industrial and general uplift of the people, contribution of the Baroda College Chemistry Department towards scientific research, and towards the solution of some of the intricate industrial problems of the state. The President dwelt upon the enthusiasm and willingness of the Chemical Association to co-operate with and help the State and the industries.

Mr. Littlehails gave very valuable advice to the student-members of the Chemical Society, the predominent note of his advice being that Science should be looked upon as an international affair.

Dr. Forster expressed, his impression about the work of the Association and his willingness to co-operate whole-heartedly with the undertakings of the Association, whenever necessary.

Principal Burrow paid a glowing tribute to the efficiency of the Chemical Society, and impressed the importance of the Chemistry Department of the College, as a nucleus and co-ordinating force between Science and Industry. He dealt largely upon the national and international reputation achieved by the Chemistry Department under the able guidance of the President.

DR. NAIK URGES PATIENCE.

Dr. Naik, the president, in the course of his speech said:—

You gentlemen, have established for the Baroda College a record of merit and work which is specifically referred to by those Professors of the West under whom you happened to have worked. Some enthusiastic friends and some past students have pertinently inquired of me as to why the account given of the activities of our Department in the Golden Jubilee Volume did not adequately represent our achievements and was not penned by any number of our brilliant alumni. To them I have replied and I take this opportunity of asserting that they need not feel on that account and if they have patience, they should wait until more useful and collective work would speak for itself in the Diamond Jubilee Volume of the Baroda College. I have repeatedly said that but for sympathy and kindly attitude of our Principal Burrow, nothing tangible could have been achieved by the Department of Chemistry. The Chemical Society are indeed very grateful to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the Commissioner of Education and Principal Burrow, for all the spirit, that its activities have been able to infuse in its young members, some of which have worked themselves out in the higher forms of research and inquiries, as manifested by the achievements of some of its members later-on. Election of your President by all India Scientists to the committee appointed.

WELCOME TO MAHATMA

Secunderabad Magistrate's Notice On Organisers

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 2.

The Organisers of the public meeting proposed to be held in Secunderabad on March 9, in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's visit have been informed by the British District Magistrate, that permission for holding the meeting will be granted on the following conditions:—

No lectures should be delivered criticising H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, the British Government or any section of the public.

No objection should be raised to the presence of the police and police reporters at the meeting.

And further that if any condition is contravened, the Organisers will be prosecuted.—United Press.

Ajmere.—Mr. Pangarkar, President of the Baroda Girni Kamdar's Union (Red Flag), who has been arrested for disobeying the District Magistrate's order, is in Central Jail and refuses to be taken to the court for trial unless he is taken there in a conveyance. Besides, it is feared that he may go on hunger-strike if his wishes are not acceded to. —A. P.

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES

(Noted for the Healthy and Pleasant relaxation that they provide)

SATURDAY: 3rd March, 1934 "Isle of Nhava", 3-30 to 7-30 P.M.

SUNDAY: 4th March, 1934 Round "Dufferin," 6-30 to 7-30 P.M.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

MISS NOT—

STALL NO 19,

Fancy Bazar H. O. H.

TASTE FREE OF CHARGE

MANGHA'S SUPERFINE BISCUITS

AND

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY

BISCUIT OF EVERY KIND DELICIOUS TO ALL TASTES

Manufactured by—

J. B. Mangharam & Co., Sukkur.

Sole Agent:

TOLARAM PARMANAND

280, Carnac Road, BOMBAY.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagun Vad 2 1990
Muslim—Zilkad 16 1352
Parsi—Shehreva: 28 1303
Sunrise—6h 57m
Sunset—6h 45m
Hightide—1.0; 13-18
Lowtide—7-04; 19-12

MONDAY, March 5.

Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m (B. T.)

MUSICAL CONCERT

Under the auspices of the National Academy of Music Prof. Vilayat Khan will give a concert to-day (Saturday) at Brahman Sabha, Girgaum, Bombay at 10 p.m.

"MASTERS AND THE PATH".

Mr. F. J. Ginwala will conduct a public study class at the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society Chaupati to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. on "Masters and the Path" by Rt Rev C. W. Leadbeater.

FREE READING ROOM

Under the auspices of the Matunga People's Association, a free reading room is opened at Laxmi Cottage, Laxminarayan Lane, Matunga (G. I. P.) which will remain open every day from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Residents of Matunga are requested to take advantage of it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singappore on 1st March and is due to arrive in Bombay on 12th March via Colombo.

The O S K steamer "Argun Maru" left Moji (Japan) on February 28th and is due to arrive in Bombay on or about the 25th instant via usual ports of call.

The N Y K steamer "Toyama Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd March and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th March.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal
Commercial Bulletin
Liverpool and New York Cotton closing rates
Close down.
12 noon. Time Signal
Selection of Indian music
1 p.m. Bombay market: Opening rates.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European music.
Close down.
5-0 p.m. European Programme
A Relay from the Regal Cinema.
The Theatre Magnificent
6 p.m. Children's Hour.
Auntie Ella will entertain
6-30 p.m. Atre Kaka. (Stories in Marathi)
7 p.m. Interval
European Programme
7-35 p.m. Time Signal
Commercial News
Available Market rates
Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory
8-45 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin.
Indian Programme
9 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York opening and other available rates
Light music
By Dinker Rao Amembal
Instrumental Music
Baseer Khan, Sarangi Solos

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

SATURDAY, March 3

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben
News Bulletin and Announcements.
7-50 p.m Gramophone records.
8 p.m. The Barber of Seville (Rossini), act 1.
8-50 p.m. Dance music (gramophone records).
9-10 p.m. Royal Navy vs. The Army: A short summary, followed by running commentary on second half of Inter Service Rugby Football Match
10 p.m. Tea Mixture Variety
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements
11-05 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

EX-GANGSTER PUT ON SPOT BY SOCIETY!

Gang Molls and Debutantes were all alike to him until a sweet young thing from the social register took him for a ride—on a polo pony! See what happens when a blue-blood of the underworld buys his way into Society's Blue Book!

EDWARD G. ROBINSON in "THE LITTLE GIANT"

A First National Picture with MARY ASTOR • HELEN VINSON

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m. THE CAPITOL BOOK NOW PLANS OPEN.

PATRONISE FETE ON MARCH 5

Net Income Of Takings To Go To Bihar Fund

The Hon. Secretary of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund writes:—

"In reply to the Mayor's letter to the Organizing Committee of the H. O. H. Fete requesting them to allocate the net income of the takings of the 3rd and 4th of March to the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund instead of the 5th, the Hon. Secretary of the Fete informs that the period of the Fete has been extended in order to further benefit the Hospitals of Bombay, and as such, the Organizing Committee much regret they cannot see their way to allocate more than the net income of the takings of the last day the 5th March, to the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund, much as they should otherwise have liked to.

In view of this, it is hoped that the public of Bombay will see their way to patronise the Fete on the 5th March so as to swell the receipts of that day and thus benefit the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Only Yesterday". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"The Solitaire Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Little Giant". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Merry Monarch". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Duck Soup". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Trouble". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan". Time as usual
ROXY—"The Sign of 4". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Navchetan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Saint Tulsidas". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kishmat-ka-Shekar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"The Cuckoos". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday & Sunday at 4p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata". Daily at 5-30, and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME

A hostel for students of all colleges of Bombay has been started under the auspices of the Ramakrishna Mission. Each student will be charged Rs. 25 per month for boarding and lodging. For particulars applications should be sent to the Prefect, Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Khar, Bombay 21. Only those who intend to be benefited by living in contact with the Ashram need seek admission.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Hakodate Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 2nd instant.

No mails from the United States of America for India were received ex s.s. "Narkunda" which arrived here on Thursday the 1st March 1934.

SOCIAL REFORM

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. V. N. Naik, M.A. will deliver a lecture on "The problem of the Untouchables". Mr. S. S. Patkar, B.A., LL.B. will preside.

... PROF. KAZI AND SENATE. ...
(From A Correspondent)
MAHUVA, Mar 1

Prof. K. L. Desai of the M T B College of Surat is contesting a vacancy to be created in the Senate of the University of Bombay in June next, in the constituency of the University Teachers and Teachers.

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE REGAL OTHER DAYS DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Theatre Magnificent

THEATRE AIR-CONDITIONED FOR COOL, CLEAN, REFRESHING HEALTHY AIR

A STIRRING DRAMA OF SUPER CONTINENTAL CROOKS!

WOMEN ADORE HIM
MEN ADMIRE HIM
THE SOLITAIRE MAN

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture Starring:—
HERBERT MARSHALL, ELIZABETH ALLAN, LIONEL ATWILL & RALPH FORBES.

Book Your Seats Now. Phone 22323. Plans Open.

WORKERS' MEETINGS AT SHOLAPUR

Mr. Nnamdar Under Arrest

The Secretary, All-India Textile Workers' Council of Action writes:—

The strike of the Sholapur textile workers is still going on and a number of meetings are being held daily and addressed by the strike leaders and by some of the strikers themselves. Messrs. Beke, Nandedkar and Dandekar cannot address the meetings as they are prohibited from speaking But Mr. G. R. Inamdar, the Secretary of the Young Socialist League, Poona, who has been deputed by the All-India Textile Workers' Council of Action has been arranging and addressing a number of meetings.

A largely attended public meeting was held on Monday at the Majur Maidan and was addressed by Mr. Inamdar, who exhorted the workers to remain firm and united till the 12 1/2 per cent wage cut was restored.

Three meetings were held on Tuesday at Majur Maidan, Sakhar Peth and Somwar Peth. All these were addressed by Mr. Inamdar and attended by thousands of workers. After the third meeting he was put under arrest for holding the meeting on public road. Workers took him in procession to the police station. He has been released on bail and his case was to come up for hearing on the same day. Three more meetings were arranged for on the same day in the afternoon.

The workers are very firm and enthusiastic. There is not the slightest wavering in them. They are determined to stand united and continue the strike till their demands are granted. All reports that the strike is fizzling out and that it was fomented by Communist leaders are false. They are made purposely to misrepresent the situation which is very hopeful.

H. O. H. FETE

TO-NIGHT'S SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

The following is to-night's programme at the Switzerland section of the H. O. H. Fete:—

5-30 to 7 p.m.—Garba dances by Bhagini Samaj.

9 to 10 p.m.—Fire dances and Snake dances by Miss Ikbal.

10 to 12 p.m.—Dances by Miss Sitabai.

Miss Ikbal will dance after she is bitten by a live snake. She will also walk over and dance on fire and pieces of glass.

H O H SEALS OF G V COMMITTEE

The announcement made by the President and Vice-President of the Garden Village Committee of the H. O. H. Fete, regarding the special Garden

Village seals has appeared in our yesterday's issue. It should be made clear, in this connection, that the seals are sold at half anna each, bound in books of Re 1 annas eight each.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The third fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya, Khetwadi Main Road, Govardhan Bhuvan, Top floor,

CO-OP. INSURANCE SOCIETY

The special general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. will be held at 3 p.m to-day (Saturday) in the Registered Office of the Society at 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

KHADI HAWKING

Khadi hawkers will start at 7-30 a.m. from the Sangh's premises tomorrow (Sunday) for Khadi hawking.

LECTURE ON VARNASHRAM

To-morrow (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Shri Swami Shudhashramji Maharaj will deliver a public lecture on 'Varnashram'.

BOMBAY LOOKS AHEAD LECTURE.

Mr. S C Joshi will speak on "Problem of Unemployment", at Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THE NAYAR SAMAJ CUP

The final match in the South Indian Badminton Doubles Tournament for the Nayar Samaj Cup will be played to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-15 a.m. in the King's Circle Grounds, Matunga.

The prizes will, however, be distributed along with those of the next tournament.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

A meeting of the Bohra Youth League will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the League's Hall at Pydhownie, when Mr. T. A. Ruwalla will preside and Mr. Shanker Kalelkar, son of Kaka Kalelkar, will deliver a lecture on the "Russian Revolution and Socialism."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Dr. V S Sukthankar, M.A., Ph.D. will deliver lecture II of his course of lectures on "Life and Growth of Language", in the Lecture Room of the South Wing, University Buildings today (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of his lecture is "Use of Language". The lecture is open to the public.

JULLUNDUR KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The 49th annual anniversary of the Jullundur Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, will come off on the 31st of March and 1st of April. The admission of new students and their Yagyopavit ceremony will take place on first day in the morning and the Sanatikas (graduates) will be awarded diplomas on the second day in the afternoon. An interesting programme will be gone through. The public and especially the guardians of the girls are requested to attend.

A FORGED PANCHANAMA

Railway Sub-Inspector Convicted In Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee on the Apellate Side of the High Court, decided the appeal filed by four persons who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Surat to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, on the charges of preparing a false panchanama and conspiracy.

The accused in the case were (1) Guljarkhan Dostmahomedkhan, who was acting as railway sub-inspector of Police at the Surat station on the date material to the offence, (2) Prabhashankar Ramchandra, railway Sub-inspector at Broach station, (3) Imamkhan Narkhan and (4) Isuf Valibagas.

ORIGIN OF CASE

The case arises from the murder which took place at Broach on January 1, 1933, in which the third and fourth accused, both of whom belong to Broach, were charged with the offence but acquitted. On the day after the murder, during police investigations, the third accused informed a police officer that on the preceding day, when he and the fourth accused were going to Surat, he met the second accused at Broach station, and the latter had given him a 'phenta' to be delivered to the first accused at Surat. Subsequently, when they went to Surat they were asked to be witnesses to a panchanama.

CHARGED & CONVICTED

On this information, the police deputed one Venichand to make inquiries at Surat and, it was stated, the first accused gave him a copy of the panchanama which, according to the prosecution, was a fabricated document. Thereafter, the four accused were charged with conspiracy and preparing a false panchnama and were sentenced by the Sessions Judge as above.

In appeal the accused were defended by Mr. Garden Noad with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati and Mr. Shinvne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

THE JUDGMENT

Their Lordships in delivering the judgment, observed that from the evidence it was clear that a panchanama was made of articles found on one Ishwarlal who was arrested on December 31, 1932. It was also established that Ishwarlal was falsely prosecuted at the instance of the first accused, and that the false panchnama was produced in this case. On the records of the case, their Lordships were satisfied that accused numbers 1, 3 and 4 had conspired to fabricate the panchnama. Their conviction and sentence were, therefore, confirmed. Their Lordships acquitted the second accused, as there was no sufficient evidence of his part in the conspiracy.

IRAQ TO HAVE ITS OWN CURRENCY

Indian Currency Declared Illegal

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Report of the Protector of British Indian Pilgrims, Baghdad, for 1932 describes the introduction of the 'Iraqi currency to replace the Indian currency which had been in use in Iraq for over 18 years. The new currency consists of currency notes and coins.

The currency notes are of one quarter, one half, one dinar, five, ten and hundred dinars. The coins are of 200 fils, 50 fils, 20 fils (silver), 10 fils, 4 fils (nickel), 2 fils and 1 fils (copper). The unit of the currency is one dinar, which is equal to one pound sterling and is divided into 1000 fils. From September 30, 1933 the use of Indian currency in Iraq has been declared illegal and contravention of the new currency law is punishable with fine.

The procedure of issuing restricted British Passports valid for 6 months to British Indian pilgrims remained the same as in previous years.

RESTRICTED PASSPORTS.

In 1932, 259 Restricted British Passports were issued to pilgrims returning to India through Persia. "It would be much to the convenience of pilgrims" says the Protector, "if it is widely known that pilgrims who intend visiting Iraq and returning via Persia should obtain Persian 'visas' on their pilgrim passes before sailing from India. In the case of those pilgrims who hold British Indian passports and who after performing their pilgrimage in Iraq decide to return via Persia a Persian visa is obtainable in Baghdad but only with difficulty."

DRAMA FOR BIHAR RELIEF

Under the auspices of Bihar Earthquake Relief Committee of the Mandals of Lad Caste a Dramatic performance of "Shalivahan" of Shree Laxmikant Natak Company was given on 19th February 1934. The sale proceeds of which amounting to Rs. 1,378 has been forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

"ALWAYS SEEING SOMETHING SINISTER IN SHAUKAT ALI'S WRITINGS"

Prosecution Counsel Sums Up Arguments In "Free Press Journal" Defamation Case

The accused were always trying to see something sinister in the motives and writings of Maulana Shaukat Ali, though they were absolutely genuine and sincere, and that this attitude on the part of the accused only aggravated the offence instead of mitigating it, were the arguments advanced, by Mr. Syed Hussein, Bar-at-Law, Counsel for the Complainant in the case in which Mr. S. Sadanand and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Editor and Printer of the "Free Press Journal, stand charged by Maulana Shaukat Ali, with defaming him.

POSER FOR MAGISTRATE

Mr. Syed Hassan summing up the arguments on the first charge, said that the "Free Press" alone seemed to attach much importance to the letter of Mr. Abdul Rahman Mitha. Counsel said that the evidence of M. Mathuradas Matani had not much value as Mr. Matani, though he was one of the deputationists waiting on the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, during the days of riots, was not one of the direct witnesses who could claim any personal knowledge of the incidents. The statement that the Chief Presidency Magistrate himself was a witness to a rioting scene, the counsel characterised, as unbelievable and issued the poser to the court, "As a Presidency Magistrate would your worship countenance this thing?" The Counsel added that it was ridiculous to put forth such silly evidence and that there was not the slightest truth in that statement.

Counsel then examined the exhibits filed by the Defence, purporting to be the signed articles written by the Complainants Evidence adduced by the defence showed, the Counsel claimed, that both Muslims and Hindus fared equally bad during the riots and that some Muslim volunteers actually restored peace, with danger to themselves.

"NOTHING HARMFUL."

The articles of the Complainant alleged by the defence, as inciting the illiterate Muslims to violence, were, in fact, Counsel contended, only articles which exhorted the Muslims to unite amongst themselves, without having to do anything with other communities. There was nothing harmful in these articles, was the opinion of the Counsel, except that the accused always sought to find out something sinister in the motives and writings of the Complainant, which, Counsel held, were absolutely genuine and sincere.

Counsel then referred to the letter addresed by the Complainant to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. He considered that the letter showed the deep insight of the Complainant, who was unequivocal in his demand that the Congress which did not include the Muslims, had no right to force its views upon an unwilling section. Complainant merely pointed out that the situation might lead to undesirable consequences, if the Congress did not withdraw from picketting the Muslim shops. Counsel characterised the mentality of the accused as despicable in calling the Complainant dishonest.

ONLY THAT AWARD!

The big event for which the Complainant, in his articles, asked the Muslims to get ready, Counsel explained, was only the Premier's Communal Award and had nothing to do with the alleged prophecy of the riots.

Mr. Syed Hussein then drew up a Comparison between the reports appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle," and the "Free Press Journal," and considered it significant that while "Chronicle" gave a faithful report of the proceedings of the Citizen's Conciliation Committee meeting, on 2/4/32. "Free Press Journal," suppressed the last portion of the report in which Maulana Shaukat All demanded an immediate withdrawal of picketting of Muslim shops.

The Defence Counsel explained that the reports of various papers, would generally be different or the portion might have been omitted by oversight, if the "Chronicle" report was not wrong!

At this stage the case was adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Syed Hassan, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate appeared for the prosecution and Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. G. R. Gadkari, defended the accused.

GROUCHO as Rufus T. Firefly, Dictator of Freedonia ...the only man to know both the President's and the Farmer's daughter.
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HARPO as Snoopy the Spy who shadows so many suspects he becomes afraid of his own shadow.
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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1934

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY

The severe dissatisfaction caused in Bombay City and the Presidency, as a whole, against the unfair treatment of this province by the Government of India in their latest Budget proposals, was but feebly expressed by the unanimously passed adjournment motion in the Legislative Council to protest against such treatment and also by the unanimously passed resolution at Thursday's public meeting convened by the Sheriff for the same purpose. The Government of India will do well not to flout such unanimity of opinion in an important province. The resolution adopted by the public meeting runs as follows:—

"The citizens of Bombay at the public meeting assembled, desire to urge upon the Government of India, and upon the Central Legislature, claim of the Bombay Presidency to a share in the proceeds of the all-India taxation which, it is proposed, in the Finance Member's Budget Speech before the Legislative Assembly on 27th of Februnry, to levy in order to meet the immediate financial needs of certain Provinces.

"Bombay's claim to a more generous recognition of her financial needs have been repeatedly pressed in recent years. Equilibrium is now further threatened by recent and rapid developments in the diversion of trade from the Port of Bombay. This can only be met by measures which will involve a serious deficit in the Provincial Budget, and this meeting submits that Bombay has no less strong a claim than the other Provinces selected for relief, to assistance in meeting what threatens to become a menace to her economic existence."

We are afraid the resolution is most unhappily worded inasmuch as it, by implication, supports the additional and most indefensible taxation which Sir George Schuster proposes to impose. Bombay certainly has a legitimate and crying grievance, but to ask for that grievance to be redressed is one thing; even to indirectly support additional taxation is quite a different thing and most indefensible. The demand for justice to Bombay should have been made without supporting additional taxation and by insisting on retrenchment in expenditure on the Army, for instance. The resolution was moved by Mr. W. G. Lely, President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who can, in no sense, be regarded as an unreasonable critic of Government. It was seconded and supported by many other businessmen, who faithfully represented the interests of the people in general as also of businessmen. The Government of India cannot afford to disregard public opinion so widely and so justly expressed.

Most Objectionable

What is most objectionable in the Government of India's proposals is the virtual discrimination against a province that needed, at the present time, special protection. The Excise duties on sugar and matches are bad enough in all conscience. The latter duty is a heavy blow to Bombay, for, as Mr. J.B. Petit pointed out in the Council, about 50 per cent. of the matches produced in the country are produced in Bombay. This becomes all the more galling because the taxes are admittedly levied to enable the Government of India to make a subvention of about Rs. 167 lakhs to Bengal. We do not question the need for some financial assistance to Bengal, though the Government of that province must largely thank themselves for their continued deficits. Nor shall we object to the policy of distributing among provinces the proceeds of certain taxes levied by the Central Government, though this policy recommended by the R.T. Conferences, could well have been put off till the advent of the proposed Federation. But justice requires that, if the policy is to be at once inaugurated, the claims of Bombay should be duly considered. Those claims, however, have been sadly neglected.

Bombay's Need.

Bombay rightly protests against the new excise taxes. And the duty on matches weighs most heavily on this province. Apart from the fact that 50 per cent. of the Indian matches are produced in Bombay, this province is already most heavily taxed. Though the Government of Bombay have not practised retrenchment enough, they have certainly gone farther than Bengal and several other provinces. Indeed, the effect of taxes like the town duty on raw cotton has seriously injured Bombay City's cotton trade and has diverted it to other ports. It is now admitted by all that this duty must be either abolished or considerably reduced. But this is impossible,

Reactionary As Ever

The outcry against the recent reforms in Ceylon in the House of Lords is consistent with the tradition of that reactionary body. The reforms themselves are more or less nominal, but the independent spirit in which they are being worked by the public in that country seems to have brought home to the Tory Lords that the reforms are likely to be at least the beginning of the end of vested interests. Hence they cry out for a fresh constitutional inquiry to make out a case for the withdrawal or modification of the reforms, though it is only two years and a half since the new constitution was inaugurated. The plea that the constitution has broken down and has, therefore, created an occasion for the Governor's intervening and suspending the constitution is so ridiculous that it was summarily rejected by the British Government itself.

The Tory Lords seem determined to fight every inch of ground likely to be gained either by Ceylon or India. They have in fact, frankly suggested that their move regarding Ceylon should be a warning to India. The warning is superfluous. Both India and Ceylon are fore-warned and realise but too well the reactionary forces they have to reckon with. However, it is necessary for more people in India and Ceylon to realise that, at any time, they will get just such reforms as they have the strength to win and retain

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE & JUDICIARY

Lessons From France

(By J. D. J.)

For generations Indian Nationalists and the whole Indian Press have pressed for the complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary in India. How important all this is, may be seen from the recent state of affairs in France. It is not urged here that the situation in India is as bad as it is at the present moment in France, but no right-thinking person will but agree that the danger is there. And, it is a terrible danger. It is not, of course, for Englishmen to throw stones at their neighbours in France. The appalling corruption which we see in France to-day, flourished in England, not so very many years ago. History reveals the fact that, English constituencies and "rotten boroughs" were sold wholesale to wealthy "Indian Nababs." This was an integral part of the British Constitution, in those palmy days. Edmund Burke hurled thundering speeches at the peculations of Warren Hastings, and for many generations, Lord Melville "ruled" Scotland by judicious manipulation of electorates and by a generous but very discriminating distribution of lucrative posts. Mr. Chesterton has recently rendered useful service by pointing out that Britain cannot boast of a much higher standard of morality than France. In France, however, there is this difference that a lot of its "dirty linen" is always "washed in public." But in France, it must be admitted, the "dirty linen" is very dirty indeed, and this is because its dirty "political linen" remains dirty even after the public washing. Not only are political scandals in France conducted on a much bigger scale, but they are apparently incomparably more frequent in France and also in America than they are in Britain. There are, it seems from close study, very definite and special reasons for all this, and it has all to do with this question of the relations between the Executive and the Judiciary. The consequence of these intimate relations between the Executive and the Judiciary, is that they facilitate the operations of the fraudulent criminals. These reasons have nothing to do with the problem of the higher or lower moral standards of the average French citizen. They are entirely political in their nature, and technical in their operation.

Executive Interference With Justice.

Professor Charles Sarolea has recently drawn attention to the appalling danger to the State when there exists "a close connection between politics and the administration of justice." We are told that all French Judges are shockingly underpaid, but they are almost invariably above suspicion. The difficulty is that, this unimpeachable integrity of French Judges, is of no avail, because "the administration of justice is such that, it is always possible for the official or politician to interfere with the working of the law." It is inconceivable for instance, how a convicted criminal like Stavisky, could have been released on bail year by year, and be permitted to continue his known fraudulent and fantastical financial operations in gigantic sums with the collusion of the French Police and the friendly collaboration of Mayors and deputies. But in France, with the peculiar relations existing between the Executive and the Judiciary, all this arbitrary interference with the course of justice is an every-day occurrence. Another result of this shocking alliance between the Executive and the Judiciary is that "it facilitates the activities of the financial crooks." because there is always "the close linking up of politics and finance" according to Professor Sarolea.

Political Corruption.

In France and America it seems that the legislator, animated with the best of intentions, has placed the banking system under the supervision and control of the Government. In order to protect the investor, the French Law demands that any new issue of bonds or any loan to a foreign Government shall receive the approval and sanction of Parliament. In other words, the French law distrusts the banker, but has "implicit faith in the official and the professional politician."

If thus seen from recent events that the provision which was intended for the security of the small investor, has lamentably failed to achieve its purpose. In order to obtain "the sanction of parliament," all that the international "financier," or rather fin-

(Continued on Page 8).

THE INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Quota Of Imports Higher Than Japan's Normal Share

(By D. N. MALUSTE, B.A.)

VI

PLAIN GREYS

All in million yards.

Year	Production	Imports. Japan	United Kingdom
1927-1928	825	181	157
1928-1929	723	207	129
1929-1930	796	336	76
1930-1931	971	165	25
1931-1932	999	133	29
Median average	825	181	76
1932-1933	962	224*	111*

(*Including bordered grey).

A REMOTE DANGER.

The above table gives us the trade and production in plain grey goods. The Agreement says that the Japanese share in this line of goods will be 45 per cent with a slight variation of 10 per cent. If, therefore, Japan exports 400 million yards the plain grey goods will be about 180 million yards but not more than 198 yards. The lower quota seems to be reasonable in view of the fact that the normal share of Japan is 181 million yards; the higher one is, of course, rather liberal. In this line of goods the local production dominates the field. The British production of this type of goods is small and since a limit has now been imposed on imports from Japan we should expect the local industry to do well in this line of goods unless, of course, the Japanese quote very low prices fro their quota or there is an indirect competition from the other types of goods. There is, however, another danger though more remote. These plan grey goods consists mostly of medium and coarse counts and so long the English industry was producing only a small amount of these goods. Recently, however, attempts are being made to utilize more of Indian raw cotton in Lancashire. Will this attempt, if successful, lead the Lancashire industry to spin counts lower than at present? If it does then there may be an increase in production of these plain grey goods and hence increasing competition with the local industry.

BORDERED GREY.

All in million yards.

Year	Production	Japan	Import U.K.
1927-28	559	34	494
1928-29	499	35	453
1929-30	675	58	444
1930-31	831.4	53.4	118
1931-32	964.6	52.7	31
Median average	675	52.7	444
1932-33	1096.8	Not available	

LANCASHIRE COMPETITION.

The above table gives us trade and production of bordered grey goods. The Agreement says that the Japanese quota shall be 13 per cent with a variation of 30 per cent. If, therefore, Japan exports 400 million yards of piecegoods the bordered grey goods will be about 52 million yards, but will not be more than 57.2 million yards. In this line we find that though the Japanese quota is slightly higher than their normal share, it forms a very small part of the total consumption and hence now that the Japanese share has been limited, the competition will be between Indian and the English industry. In recent years the imports from the United Kingdom have declined partly due to political boycott, low purchasing power of the consumer and the low price at which the Japanese were offering their products. The political boycott and the Swadeshi movement and the tariff protection have led to an increase in local production during the same period. The political boycott and the Swadeshi movement have now slackened. The Japanese competition is now limited. Will this lead to revival of imports from U. K. with a corresponding decline in local production, assuming, of course, that the demand remains unchanged or will our industry be able to maintain the position gained by it during the last few years under the influence of Swadeshism and tariff protection?

WHITE (BLEACHED) GOODS.

All in million yards.

Year	Production	Japan	Imports U.K.
1927-28	251	6	527
1928-29	212	5	525
1929-30	291	14	436
1930-31	300	28	320
1931-32	347	60	207
Median average	291	14	433
1932-33	364	120	281

HIGHER QUOTA.

As the table shows the local

(Continued on page 8)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DANGER OF SEPARATION.

For three years and more the British people in Burma, official and non-official, did everything possible to encourage the separation of that province from India. But now that the Federationists are gaining strength both in the Legislative Council and outside it, the Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce naively declares that British businessmen have not attempted to influence the wishes of the people on the separation issue. Nay, he even warns the separationists now that separation is prejudicial to Burma's economic interests unless it is coupled with an equitable financial settlement. He no doubt wishes that the settlement should include certain privileges to the British. He has already demanded 10 per cent representation in the Legislature. It is for the separationists to consider whether by being isolated Burma can successfully oppose British commercial inroads in their country.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

The report that Austria has quietly increased her army to practically four times the strength allowed under the Treaty of St. Germain will doubtless create International perturbation. France and the Little Entente—and Germany also will raise a good deal of dust with Italy puckishly looking on. But when all is said and done, is Austria to blame more than any other power? It may be true that she has committed a breach of the Treaty of St. Germain which she accepted and signed under duress. But it is equally true that the victors are also guilty of breach of provisions which they themselves drew up voluntarily. For, that monument of Allied arrogance also contains an undertaking by the victors about progressive disarmament, an undertaking that has so far been only dishonoured.

HARMONY AND AGA KHAN.

One should have expected His Highness the Aga Khan to say something in his first speech at Calcutta, as to how the "Muslim Demands" relating to representation in Bengal had been met in the Communal Award. His Highness, however, did better. He evaded the whole issue, alluded to "a piece of good news" about Jute revenues and modestly congratulated himself and his Bengal colleagues on their success. His Highness then solemnly called upon Mussalmans in Bengal "to organise themselves politically as a united body, in the interval before provincial autonomy was introduced, not in order to make common cause against their fellow-countrymen of other cultures and other faiths, but in order to prepare themselves to fight hand in hand in harmony with others who had the welfare of Bengal at heart." If that is so, it is a little curious that a man with a world-wide experience of political institutions should have appealed for organisation on communal rather than national basis. It is also a little curious that a far-sighted statesman keen and earnest about national progress and "harmony" should yet accept, however, apologetically, Separatism of the Communal Award, which makes the appeal for "harmony" a farcical platitude. But, is it really curious after all?

WOMEN'S FREEDOM

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi's convocation address to the Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya at Dehra Dun was an eloquent plea for full freedom to women, freedom to learn, to marry whomsoever they like or not to marry at all, and to follow any career that suits their capacities and opportunities. It is impossible to deny this right to women on any rational ground. The old time objections to their freedom—the Vedic times, as Mrs. Munshi pointed out, gave considerable freedom to women,—are irrational and the result of men's selfishness and narrow-mindedness. Those objections, however, are fast losing their force, though unfortunately not so fast as they should. The sacrifices made by even uneducated women in the cause of national freedom will no doubt go a long way in promoting their own social freedom, and it would be utter gracelessness on the part of men to deny to their sisters the freedom which they claim to themselves.

LOSS OF WEIGHT.

We referred yesterday to Mr. Kakalbhoy Kothari's letter in which he gives particulars which materially contradict the statements made by the Director of Information in his recent communique about treatment of political prisoners in Sabarmati. For instance, with regard to the allegation that some prisoners were given hard labour even when they were ill, Mr. Kothary cites the case of Mr. Rasiklal Parikh who, though weak, was given "Chakki"-work. He fell ill and lost 20 pounds and was, he alleges, discharged from the hospital even when his temperature had not come down below 100. The strangest part of the case is that even when discharged in this condition, says Mr. Kothary, Mr. Parikh was again given "chakki," but luckily the Superintendent soon gave him some other work. Mr. Kothary also cites the case of another, Mr. Nathalal Shah of Limdi who, though past forty-five and poor in health was given chakki. As regards the Director's claim that "all but one of the political prisoners have gained in weight since admission," Mr. Kothary mentions five test cases of men who lost weight heavily though even on admission they were found to be "underweights." These are Messrs. Rasiklal Parikh, Vrajlal Shah, Gokaldas Gaglani, Jayantilal Narbheram and Ratilal Adani.

HARASSMENT

It appears from the reply to a question in the Legislative Council that four persons residing in Sirsi, District Kanara, were arrested under the Ordinance Act and were detained in custody for more than fifteen days on account of "a misunderstanding." The reply would have been more frank if it stated what precisely the "misunderstanding" was. Even when they gave an assurance that they had neither taken any part in the C. D. movement nor would do so in the future, their assurance was not accepted and for four months they were compelled to reside at a place far away from their homes and are even now required to report themselves twice daily to the police. Government may regard it as justice, but the public look upon it as needless harassment. If there were any evidence against them to justify stringent action, why were they not put upon a trial?

Press Views

Will Jinnah Act?

In a statement to the Press Mr. Jinnah has pointed out the principal defect of the White Paper scheme constitution in his own characteristic way. Let us hasten to tell him that we are completely at one with him in this matter. But how to induce a better and a more reasonable frame of mind in the British statesman who want to force this constitution on India? Mr. Jinnah has made an appeal to Indian leaders to seriously consider the situation and bring about national unity. This is a platitude pure and simple and does not carry matters one step further. Mr. Jinnah forgets that he is himself a leader and a leader of eminence. Nay, by virtue of the influence which he wields over his community, he can do a great deal more than many others to organise public opinion against the scheme. He certainly knows that the Government are counting on his own co-religionists more than anybody else to work and make the coming reforms a success. If they could be awakened to a better sense of reality, so that for a mess of pottage they were not disposed to barter away the birthrights of the nation, the situation may yet be saved. Will Mr. Jinnah work with this object in view.—"A.B. Patrika."

One brief visit to India has converted Captain Victor Cazalet, Tory M.P., from an opponent to a supporter of "the British Government's proposals on Indian reforms."

Sir Samuel Hoare must now see to it that Captain Cazalet doesn't come to India again.

* * * *

Mr. R.A. Butler was asking for it and Churchill is sure to create a lot of fuss over the former's defence of Lord Brabourne's speech. Mr. Butler foolishly took to devious apologetics, If he really wanted to "let sleeping dogs lie" he ought to have told them the plain truth about the Bombay Governor's speech, namely, that it was an invitation to M.L.C.'s to take refuge behind the W.P. lest "Extremists" captured them.

* * * *

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, has suggested an international Round Table Conference.

We hope the Government of India will not fall into the trap. This country must hold aloof. The conference is full of dangers to our glorious tradition of freedom from racial discrimination.

* * * *

Speaking at the Columbia University Dr. Balkrishna of Kolhapur is reported to have claimed that there was not untouchability in ancient times in India.

This proves historically that our Acharyas and Krishnamachariars are really progressive.

* * * *

"TRADE LOOKS UP

STEADY INCREASE IN BRITAIN"
—Anglo-India.

Better and brighter moon-gazing?

* * * *

England in the fourteenth century had, we learn, 1,000 hospitals including alms-houses. Since the population of England in the fourteenth century was not even ten millions India to-day ought to possess over 35,000 hospitals, including alms-houses. We hope India doesn't. It would be an insult to India in 1934 to belong to the fourteenth century.

* * * *

In the House of Commons Captain Cazalet raised the question of Air Mail rates for sending newspapers to India saying that it cost 7s. 6d. to send by Air Mail a copy of the "London Times." We strongly support Captain Cazalet's plea for reduction of rates. This is a duty that Parliament owes to the Imperial Idea.

We suggest, as a beginning 6d. for the London "Times" and, on the basis of the "Times":—

(1) 3d. for the "Morning Post."
(2) Ditto for the "Daily Mail."
(3) Ditto for the "Daily Express."
(4) 4d. for the "Daily Telegraph."
(5) 8d. for the "News Chronicle."
(6) 10d. for the "Manchester Guardian."
(7) 1 shilling for the "Daily Herald" and
(8) Continued taboo on the "Daily Worker."

* * * *

Says the "Times of India": "The Finance Member is compelled to account for the taxpayer's money, and he cannot, even with the best will in the world, hand over by a stroke of the pen several crores of rupees to Bihar in a lump-sum and let Babu Rajendra Prasad do what he likes with it."

Now suppose, the several crores were a few hundred crores worth of India's gold, Bihar were Britain and Babu Rajendra Prasad were Montagu Norman and Neville Chamberlain rolled in one? That would be a different matter altogether.

And, any way, the Finance Member had declined with "a stroke of the pen,"—to impose the embargo.

* * * *

"BENGAL'S PLIGHT AND BOMBAY'S RIGHT."

This was the title of a leading article in the "Times of India." It however, dealt with Finance and not with the visit of His Highness the Aga Khan.

* * * *

"When my wife needs money she calls me handsome."

"Handsome?"

"Yeah, hand some over."

Hunger Marchers Shout "Down With Govt."

Police Eject 13 Demonstrators From Commons

LONDON, March 2.

One of the most fierce scrimmages in the Strangers' Gallery for a long time disturbed the progress of to-night's debate on the Russian Trade Agreement, ending in the ejection, at intervals, of 13 hunger-marchers who were responsible for the demonstration.

The demonstrators who were among the unemployed marchers who arrived in London during the week-end, gained admittance to the gallery during the dinner hour and suddenly embarked on an apparently preconcerted demonstration. Pandemonium reigned in the gallery as police attendants scuffled among the visitors in efforts to quell the objectors who were strategically placed in different corners.

"DOWN WITH GOVT."

Cries of "Down with National Government," condemnations of the Unemployed Bill and Government's refusal to see the deputation rose from all sides including one from some women stationed in the ladies' gallery which was promptly silenced.

Six men were ejected.

All seemed tranquil for an hour when seven more demonstrators in the rapidly thinning gallery jumped up consecutively shouting and were promptly thrown out before they finished their sentences.

After the adjournment the 13 demonstrators were confined in the building for the remainder of the sitting. In accordance with the custom they were taken out in the street singly and released.—Reuter's Special.

Lord Brabourne presided over the Annual Gathering of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute, Matunga, on Thursday evening. Photo Shows Lord Brabourne inspecting the old boys of the Institute.

RUNCIMAN DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR BRITISH MERCHANTS

Suggests International Round Table Shipping Conference For Recovery Of Mercantile Marine

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 1.

An international Round Table shipping Conference was suggested by Mr. Runciman in his speech at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom in London this evening.

He expressed the opinion that he did not find the solution impossible. Government did not intend to allow what happened at the World Economic Conference to be the last word. They had something to say which was not said then. Time was coming when they will have to say it openly. Those who treated us badly were not entitled to the claim that we should treat them well.

"All I ask is the same treatment to our merchant marine as we are giving to other countries. Give us a chance to participate in the world's restricted trade."

If circumstances changed Britain might have to rearrange her fiscal policy.

Freedom was essential to the merchant of shipping. They were forced into other policies owing to the action taken abroad. Restrictions on international trade was the root of all evil and there could be no recovery of mercantile marine unless world trade revived.

Censure Motion For Lord Brabourne?

Butler's Defence Leaves Tory Die-Hards Unconvinced In Commons

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Mr. A. A. Somerville on the motion of adjournment raised the question of Lord Brabourne's speech (to the Bombay Legislative Council) as reported in the "Times" and said that it was not fitting for a representative of His Majesty's Government to urge the Council to give definite support to the White Paper which was the subject of report of the Select Committee. Such a speech may cause misunderstanding in India.

Mr. Donner complained about Lord Brabourne's written message to the Boy Scouts of Sind.

Mr. R. A. Butler replying in the absence of Sir Samuel Hoare owing to slight indisposition, said that Mr. Somerville had based his complaint on the press report giving the general sense of the speech. Government had requisitioned the exact words and the speech as delivered had government's unqualified approval.

It would create no misunderstanding in India. Lord Brabourne had said "You can secure desired modifications in detail." Therefore he had in mind some possible modifications in the White Paper.

Many Indian politicians were anxious lest the White Paper should be modified by the Select Committee to the extent repugnant to them and the Governor's action only asked members of the Council who supported the White Paper to come out in the open and declare their views.

Bringing Different Sections Together.

Continuing he said that Lord Brabourne had only been in Bombay for a short time in which he endeared himself to the citizens of the Presidency as a whole and done his best to bring sections of British and Indian opinion together. He should be given opportunity to develop the great work of bringing the two nations closer together and finding the greatest common measure of agreement.

Mr. Churchill said that he hoped that members who raised the matter would place a motion for address on the Order Paper in view of the grossly unfair and unsatisfactory reply.

The debate automatically adjourned.

It is understood that the motion of censure on Lord Brabourne will be placed on the Order Paper in due course.—Reuter's Special.

GOVT. POLICY ON RIGHT LINES

Only Way To Deal With Indian Problem Says Capt. Cazalet

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

His tour in India has converted Captain Cazalet, member of the House of Commons, into a supporter of the Government's proposals. In an interview to Reuter's he said that he went out sceptical and critical of the proposal, but now he is absolutely convinced that they constitute the right method of handling the problem.

In India he did not meet a single person in a responsible position whether in the military, civil or commercial, who believed that it was possible to do anything else but carry on with the Government proposals, although Capt. Cazalet did not suggest that they could not or should not be amended in certan details.

He felt sure that Government policy was framd on the right lines and was convinced that it was the only way to maintain and improve British trade and keep India free from political disturbance and be willing to continue to be a partner in the British Commonwealth of nations He believed that any other policy would destroy the trade and create internal disturbances infinitely greater than those of 1929-30, and which would finally lead to the loss of India.

Concluding Capt. Cazalet said: "The majority of people in India did believe that in the White Paper proposals and that we are giving them a very fair and reasonable deal."

DISARMAMENT AT CROSS-ROAD

Britain's Decision Depends On Eden's Report

LONDON, Mar. 1.

While well-informed circles deprecate the talk of the "final" disarmament effort by Britain, the non-official circles feel that the chances of an early disarmament depend on whether the report that Mr. Eden who will arrive in London, on Thursday from his tour in European capitals, is favourable or not.

British Government are prepared to go to the greatest lengths with regard to amendments to the British plan, but the consensus of opinion is that if the plan is generally unacceptable, it will be sometime before any other power can produce an alternative.

Meanwhile optimism is felt in that Mr. Eden's tour has brought the adoption of the Convention nearer. The Cabinet within the next few days will have to take the decision based on Mr. Eden's report, which may well affect the position of the armament of the whole world.

In view of the importance of America's attitude towards Mr. Eden's report, it is noteworthy that Mr. Norman Davis will arrive in London on Thursday and is expected to meet Mr. Eden.

EDEN RETURNS

Mr. Eden returned to London after his tour in the European capitals. He said his visits were useful and certain difficulties were cleared away. The purpose of his visits was fulfilled. In the meanwhile the opportunity of making personal contacts with the heads of the governments and other ministers was valuable.—Repter's Special.

"THIS PACK OF HOOLIGANS"

Independent Member Bursts Out In Irish Dail

DUBLIN, Mar. 1.

Two deputies were suspended for the remainder of the sitting during a lively debate in the Dail on the second reading of the bill to ban Blue Shirts.

Mr. R. S. Anthony an independent member from Cork, who sits with the Opposition was ordered to leave because he persisted in interrupting the Minister of Education. Mr. Anthony departing declared that he was not sorry to leave "this pack of hooligans."

Mr. E. Donnelly a government supporter was later suspended for shouting "majority of the people has made you" when Doctor O'Higgins was explaining a difficulty to the leaders of the Blue Shirts who had to make their followers keep the law.

"QUIT THIS TOMFOOLERY."

Mr. De Valera in his speech referred to the troubles in Ireland in 1922 and said that the same thing that brought civil war then was going on to-day. He offered that if the Opposition would "quit this provocative tomfoolery of the Blueshirts" that if the law and order at political meetings was unobtainable by the present forces, they would have a joint national force to preserve their order.

Appealing them to end this discord Mr. De Valera amid laughter, said that he wondered sometimes "whether the country would be better off if the whole lot of us on the two front benches were taken out and put on some foreign island."

Mr. Cosgrave hoped that they should be different islands. (Laughter).

Mr. De Valera declared that if he thought if it would save the country from craziness, he would go willingly even to endure the misery of taking General O'Duffy with him.—Reuter.

ECHO OF MAUNDY GREGORY CASE

Patriarch Of Jerusalem Figures In Prosecution At Old Bailey

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The Patriarch of Jerusalem figured in a prosecution at the Old Bailey when Benjamin George Pengelly formerly an accountant to Maundy Gregory who was charged with uttering letters with menaces. Pengelly was sentenced to six months in the second division.

The evidence showed that the Patriarch had received £2,500 in cheques from Maundy Gregory, and Pengelly attempted to extort this money from the Patriarch by offering to prevent publication of these cheques in his forthcoming book. The secretary to the Patriarch in his evidence said that the Patriarch deemed the publication of the ceques as undesirable and declared Maundy Gregory's payments were personal gifts to the Patriarch and had nothing do with the Knighthoods of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre but agreed with the Recorder that they looked very much as if they did.

CARNERA RETAINS TITLE

Loughram Defeated On Points At Miami

MIAMI, March 2

Primo Carnera defeated Tommy Loughran on points in a fifteen-round bout for the world's heavyweight title.

CASTING VOTE DECIDES IT

"Cut" Motion To Discuss Ministe'r Policy Defeated In C. P. Council

NAGPUR, March 2.

Excitement prevailed to-day in the Council when a token cut motion by Mr. Kolhe for the discussion of the policy of the Minister-in-Charge under the demand "Co-operative Credit" was defeated with the casting vote of the President.

Voting of both sides had ended in a tie with 32 votes on each side, Ministerial Party joining hands with the Nationalist Opposition Group.

Mr. B.G. Khaparde, the Nationalist Party Leader, submitted that on such occasions the President should vote for the popular policy and the Minister had no policy at all.

The debate which had continued since previous day lasted more than 3 hours.—A.P.

LONDON BETTING FOR GRAND NATIONAL

LONDON, March 2.

The following is the latest London betting for Grand National:—

16/1 Golden Miller (Taken and offered).

25/1 Trocadero (Taken and Offered).

Shove Half penny is announced to be a doubtful starter for Lincolnshire.+Reuters Special.

JUTE TAX PROCEEDS FOR EXTRA POLICE?

(Continued from Page 18).

that it would put a stop to juvenile smoking.

Mr. Anwar ul Azim suggested the amalgamation of Assam with Eastern Bengal. He would have been glad if the price of the postcard had been reduced.

Sardar Harbans Singh (Brar) regretted that the Punjab had been treated in a step-motherly fashion by the Central Government. Was it because her finances were better managed and her budget had a surplus he asked.

Criticising the Army Budget Sardar Harbans Singh said that he was at a loss to understand why many heavy items of expenditure, such as transport had not been shown in it and expressed the opinion that the budget was deceptive.

Mr. Govind Reddy said that the country expected a more statesmanlike handling of her economic situation and hoped that the duty on rice would be abolished

POSTAL RATES.

Mr. R. R. Bagla said that many eager expectations had remained unfulfilled and no relaxation had been made in the surcharge on income and supertax. The relief in respect of postal rate was quite inadequate, while the proposed lowering of duty on silver was of doubtful utility both to the people and the Government.

He at length criticised the excise duty on sugar and the duty on tobacco and stressed that until and unless a drastic reduction in the top heavy administration was effected, there was not a shadow of a chance of a balanced budget.

He regretted that no export duty on gold had been imposed.

Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda urged the establishment of a small legislative council for Ajmer-Merwara, so that it might derive full benefit under the new constitution.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that Bengal had been almost crushed under the Meston Award and what the Government of India had done at this belated stage by way of share of jute tax was only a part of justice long due. Referring to the Central Budget Mr Mitra urged a scientific allocation of debt redemption. Adverting to reduction under debt avoidance by about Rs. 3 crores, the speaker urged a corresponding reduction of taxes.

Sir George Schuster pointed out that no particular tax had been levied for this purpose.

Proceeding Mr. Mittra (who is President of the Postal Staff Union) narrated the grievances of the Postal staff and particularly criticised the one sided retrenchment policy in which gazetted officers were given a blank cheque to reduce the staff irrespective of age, length of service and other considerations.

DIRECT TAX ON CONSUMER.

Mr. A. Das congratulated the Finance Member on keeping India's credit at such a high level. As regards sugar he quoted Sir George Rainy's speech about the danger to health of nation on account of reduced consumption of sugar, which had gone down by 50 per cent after the import duty was imposed. The Excise duty was a direct tax on the consumer. While the industrialist thrived, the cane grower got merely three to four annas per maund of cane. He urged the appointment of those who had legal knowledge in the Income-tax Department.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

31st DAY OF HIS FAST

M.L.As. Urged To Draw Attention Of Govt. About Obedullah's Health

MULTAN, Mar. 2.

Mother of Ubedullah Khan, nephew of Khan Abdul Gafar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi," who interviewed her son to-day in the Multan Jail sent urgent telegrams to some of the nationalist members of the Legislative Assembly requesting them to draw the attention of the Government to her son's serious condition.

Her telegram says:—

"To-day is the 31st day of the hunger strike. Ubedulla's weight has been reduced from 180 pounds to 93 pounds. His temperature is 100 degrees and other symptoms of Pthisis are apparent. Kindly intervene."

It is understood that some of the M.L.A.'s, including Mr. S. C. Mitra, will see Sir Harry Haig, the Home Member, in this connection—United Press.

No Reply Yet For Two Months

PONDICHERRY, Mar. 2.

Doctor Joshi, Medical attendant on the Maharaja of Dewas wires:—

"Although nearly two months have elapsed since His Excellency the Viceroy was approached and about one month has passed since the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, London was apprised of the whole situation no reply is forthcoming.—United Press.

FIGHTING IN KASHGAR AGAIN

British Consulate Snipped At Night By Tungans

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

A message received from Kashgar shows that the former Chinese Tayon with the support of Tungans assumed the supreme Civil and Military Command in South Sinkiang on behalf of the Chinese Republic on the morning of February 15.

BRITISH CONSULATE ATTACKED

Later on some of the Khirgiz leaders supported by a battalion entered Kashgar (old city) and in the course of fighting between them and the Tungans the British Consulate was attacked.

SNIPPED AT NIGHT

The attack was successfully resisted, but during the night bulding was snipped at and one Chaprassi, a Ladakhi, was killed and four British subjects including the Consulate Asistant Surgeon were wounded.

Later news received dated February 17 states that all the wounded men are doing well.—United Press.

Holi Fracas At Lahore

LAHORE, March 2.

A minor fracas between some Hindus and Muslims over a Holi procession occurred this evening at Langa Mandi Bazar, Lahore, as a result of which a few persons received minor injuries.

No arrests have been made so far in this connection.—A. P.

Lahore March 2.—A meeting of the Central Labour Federation of the Punjab held yesterday resolved that March 4 should be observed as 'unemployment day' throughout the Punjab.—A. P.

BIHAR CANE FOR SUGAR FACTORIES

E. I. Railway Unwilling To Tranship Needed Quality

NEW DELHI, March 1.

According to the telegram received by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A., and four other Assembly members from Mr. R.C. Pandit, Secretary, Bihar Chamber of Commerce, the East Indian Railway have not given them full facilities to send sugarcanes to the sugar factories outside the province.

Telegraphic representation has been made to the Commerce Member and the Chief Commissioner for Railways for arranging transhipment of a hundred wagonload of sugarcane daily at Mokameh and Benares, and not 25 wagonload, which will not be of very material benefit. Very large losses will be incurred if the crop is not sold in the near future.

It is reported that the East Indian Railway has expressed its unwillingness to tranship the needed quantity and are delaying matter whereas immediate action is necessary. Members for Bihar in the Assembly have been urged to wait upon a deputation on the Commerce Member to impress on him the urgency of the matter.—United Press.

"MORE ECONOMIC THAN POLITICAL"

Rai Bahadur On Bengal Govt's Problem And Deficit Budget

CALCUTTA, March 2.

A plea for a change of policy with a view to creating a calmer atmosphere in the country was put forward in the course of the general discussion on the Budget in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day.

Declaring that the problem before them was more economic than political, Rai Bahadur K.C. Banerji said that, it was really deplorable that a province which had a deficit Budget should have made a provision of Rs. 52 lakhs for the purpose of counter-acting.

SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS.

"It looks as if the whole nation would wither away under the steam roller of Law and Order," he said. He regretted that no constructive policy had been hitherto followed in the country.

Khan Bahadur Azizul Huq said that the time had come when Bengal must have a definite economic programme of rural welfare.

Other non-official members urged the improvement of nation building departments.—A.P.

TWO KILLED IN RIOTING

CAWNPORE, March 2.

Two persons have been killed in serious rioting, which is reported to have occurred near Sekandra, in the village of Tewaripur, between Kurmis and Brahmins.

The rioting is believed to have been as a sequel to long-standing enmity between the parties, the immediate provocation, apparently, being a quarrel over the sprinkling of coloured water on the occasion of the Holi festival.

Police started immediate investigation and have arrested five person in the vicinity of the spot, and challaned them under Section 148, I.P.C. (rioting) and Section 302, I.P.C. (murder).

The dead bodies are being brought to Cawnpore.

Further investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

BENGAL JOURNALISTS ENTERTAIN EDITORS

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor of "Hindu," Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of "Swadesamitran," Mr. P. N. Sinha, Managing Director of "Hindusthan Times" and Mr. Walsh, Editor of "Asia" were entertained at a Tea Party this afternoon given by the Indian Journalists' Association.

Welcoming the guests Mr. J. C. Gupta, President of the Journalists' Association, gave an idea of peculiar difficulties under which they worked in Bengal.

Mr. K. Srinivasan on behalf of the guests, while intimating their readiness to stand by Bengal journalists in their present ordeal, said that the only practicable way out of this difficult situation was the forming of a Newspaper Proprietors' Association. When that was done, remarked Mr. Srinivasan, they would be able to take concerted action in the interest of reasonable freedom for journalists to express their views.—United Press.

PUNITIVE USE CASTOR OIL

British Fascists Deny

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 2.

Emphatic denials that British Fascists use castoroil punitively were given by witnesses in the defence of Fascist assault case, A case is being tried at the Westminster Police Court of an alleged assault by a number of Fascists on a member named Richardson, who is reported to have revealed information concerning the movement to a newspaper.

Counsel for defence declared Syms and Sharman did not touch Richardson, while Mills hit him in self-defence.

The question whether they wore black-shirts had no more to do with the case than whether bishops wear uniform.

The case was adjourned

RAJEN BABU APPRECIATES OUR READERS' EFFORT

Readers' Views

M. C. C. IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle'

Sir,—I regret to notice that there is a very strong feeling against the Charity Matches, and, consequently, I believe there will be a very poor attendance at the matches and the urgent and deserving cause of the Earthquake Fund will suffer.

I am in full agreement with the objections raised against attending these matches, on the score of the unsportsman-like behaviour of some of the members of the M.C.C. team, and strongly feel that India should teach them a lesson by abstaining from attending these matches unless.

(1) Clark is excluded from the team.

(2) Tarrant is invited to umpire the match.

(3) Jardine gives an assurance that he will instruct his bowlers not to bowl in any way that may be dangerous to the batsmen.

I am not sure if Jardine will rise to the occasion and will act so as to remove these objections. If he does not I appeal to your readers not to let the good cause of charity suffer, but to send whatever sum they would have spent at the matches to your Three Papers' Fund, and to mention when they send it that the amount is their "Cricket contribution."

I am sending Rs. 25/ being the amount that I might have spent at the Charity matches as my "Cricket Contributio " to your Three Papers Funds.—Yours, etc.,

J. C. DARUVALA.

The Ceylon Episode

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"So that is British Sportsmanship"! This is the comment —(biting in its sarcasm)—on Clark's misconduct in Ceylon. A casual reference to British sportsmanship now-a-days evokes the comment from those whose faith in British sportsmanship was until now unshaken. Ever since the various incidents which have rather marred the otherwise fair record of the M.C.C. cricket in India came to light, the critics of the game have begun to realise the justice of the complaint which the Australians made in regard to dubious methods which some English players did not hesitate to adopt in winning the "Ashes". We hope we have seen the last of this kind of exhibition of bad cricket in India.

But what surprises most the present writer is the utter indifference on the part of the Press to refrain from commenting on Clark's misbehaviour in Ceylon. While entire columns were filled with the account of the various matches which the M.C.C. played in India, not even a word by way of condemnation is written by the local Press. Why this conspiracy of silence? Where are our "Sewels" gone? The writer very vividly remembers with what avidity the public read the lengthy reports which appeared from time to time from the pen of that relentless critic of Indian cricket. But then why this intriguing reticence on his part on the Ceylon episode? While trivial incidents —like the illness of Jardine's dog or his cook—received unduly large attention, it is strange—passing strange—that the Ceylon episode which will go down in the history of international cricket as one of the blackest incidents should have failed to elicit comment from the local Press. A scene like the one Clark created would have in the West evoked a storm of criticism and protest. But in India, where people practise a wrong type of oriental hospitality, it has fallen flat. If a true sense of sportsmanship recognises merits, in opponents it cannot be oblivious to their defects that lesson Indian cricketers have still to learn.—Yours, etc.,

"VIJARAKUMAR."

Profiteering In Match-Boxes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Ever since the budget proposals of the Government of India have become known to the greedy merchants of Bombay, they have commenced taking full advantage of them. The prices of the match boxes, for instance, have been doubted and although officially the duty will, if at all, be levied from the 1st of April, yet these dealers have levied it one month in advance of Government. This is a fit case in which Government can and should interfere and stop this profiteering which is both immoral and unlawful. —Yours, truly. "A Correspondent."

Bomboy Mar. 2.

Recruitment To Audit & Account Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Kindly permit me to bring to your kind notice a matter affecting the life and career of many brilliant youngmen all over India. Your privileged position as a renowned journalist demands that you should help them by making editorial remarks so as to press the matter to the attention of the Government and get justice done.

In January last, the Government of India issued a communique saying that they proposed to ask the Public Services Commission to hold, towards the end of 1934, a competitive examination for recruitment in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and the Military Accounts Department and that the rules were under consideration.

This Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination has had a peculiar charm for many of us. Arts students (B.A.'s and M.A.'s) can appear only at three All-India service examinations, the I.C.S., the I.P.S., and the Audit and Accounts. The recruitment in the I.P.S. is made according to provincial needs; in some provinces such as Assam, a recruitment in the I.P.s is made only once in four or five years. While success in the I.C.S. necessitates going to England, there is no such necessity in the case of the Audit and Accounts.

Orthodox Hindu parents whose number is very big fear losing caste by their sons' stay abroad and prefer Audit and Accounts to the I.C.s for their sons' career.

We had aimed at success in the Audit and Accounts and were preparing hard in 1931 when the decision of the Government of India to stop the recruitment blighted all our hopes and aspirations. The examination was being held year to year and even the possibility of a stoppage we could not envisage. There has been no examination for three years 1931, 1932 and 1933. We pray now for a relaxation in the rule regarding age.

This rule is as follows:—

A candidate must have attained the age of 22 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st day of August in the year in which the examination is held, provided that a candidate, over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 on that date, may be admitted to the examination (a) if he holds a substantive post under Government and (b) if he is recommended by the head of the department.

As the different provincial Governments simultaneously pursued a policy of retrenchment most of us could not enter into Government service so as to enable us to avail ourselves now of the privilege of appearing up to thirty years of age. We pray that this privilege of appearing up to thirty years of age so long restricted to Government employees be made general so as to include us, people whose last chance of appearing at the examination normally was the examination of 1931. The Government can easily make this change in the age rule because the nature of work in the service is sedentary unlike other executive service and the normal expectation of efficient service will not suffer. These are hard days of depression and normally in a country like India, the scope of employment even for brilliant youngmen is narrow. This consideration adds strength to the justice of our case.—Yours, etc.,

BIBHUTIBHUSAN GUPTA, M.A.,
Thana Road, Shillong, Assam.
February 13.

International Co-operation

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many friends from abroad being members of the "Cosmopolitan" Friends Correspondence Club, Delhi, India, Asia, invite correspondents for the promotion of international understanding and intellectual, cultural and social co-operation and travel, migration, globe-trotting, comparison of cost of living and opportunities, data etc. Their object is emotional cohesion of far-off harmonies and affinities and attraction of varieties and opposites by social exchange on 125 recreational hobbies for a league of friends for World-Peace outside the beaten tracks of politics, diplomacy and red-tape. The journal "Cosmopolitan" publishes matter in various European languages, and in the international language Esperanto in the interests of the members spread in 150 countries speaking 30 languages.—Yours etc.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITAN."

But He Wants Them To Pay The Most They Can

Will Our Readers Rise To The Occasion And Vindicate Bombay's Reputaton?

Rajen Babu in his letter to us appreciates the efforts made by our readers. But Bihar's need is great and urgent, and he wants them to pay as much as they can.

The Government of India, Rajen Babu complains, have not given adequate help to Bihar. For rebuilding houses, the midle-classes must raise loans, while the poorer classes will depend wholly on private charity. It is your duty to hasten to their help.

According to latest statistics available the loss in towns only, apart from the country-side, in the devastated area, is estimated at 10 crores.

"As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But, more than anything else, I am apprehending a severe famine within the next two months which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lakhs"—So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in his latest appeal. Will our readers be so callous as to fail to respond to the appeal?

On Friday our readers contributed Rs. 596. This makes the total collection upto-date Rs. 1,73,100.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Thursday:—

The following is the list of further contributions for the Three Papers' Fund received on Wednesday.

Mr Manecklal R	1	4	0
Mr Narothun D	1	4	0
Mr Antone Fonseca	1	4	0
Mr Ranchhod D	1	4	0
Mr Narsai P.	1	4	0
Mr Rambhaoo G	1	4	0
Mr Motiram N	1	4	0
Mr Chhagan N	1	4	0
Mr Sakharam N	1	4	0
Mr Chhuba D	1	4	0
Mr Pandurang M	1	4	0
Mr Jagannath B	1	4	0
Mr Paul D'Mellow	1	4	0
Mr Pirojshaw J	1	4	0
M r.Balla B	1	4	0
Mr Rajoo Y	1	4	0
Mr Lakhod M	1	4	0
Mr Gangaprasad M	1	4	0
Mr Keshav R	1	4	0
Mr Bhikhooram B	1	4	0
Mr Gopal G	1	4	0
Mr Ratilal H	1	4	0
Mr Pitambari K	1	4	0
Mr Manchharam L	1	4	0
Mr Ramjee P	1	4	0
Mr Jagjiwan P	1	4	0
Mr Ranchhod G	1	4	0
Mr Laljee M	1	4	0
Mr Soma K	1	4	0
Mr Jiwan J	1	4	0
Mr Narayan J	1	4	0
Mr Waman M	1	4	0
Mr Gangaprasad M	1	4	0
Mr Pandurang Z	1	4	0
Mr Gopal R	1	4	0
Mr Gopal C L	1	4	0
Mr Hira M	1	4	0
Mr Shrinath L	1	4	0
Mr Shivbarang D	1	4	0
Mr Shankar V	1	4	0
Mr Damodar N	1	4	0
Mr P Pereira	1	4	0
Mr Srel Pereira	1	4	0
Mr I Menezes	1	4	0
Mr V Criado	1	4	0
Mr Raghoba D	1	4	0
Mr John Miranda	1	4	0
Mr Jairam B	1	4	0
Mr Jagjiwan O	1	4	0
Mr Parbhoo D	1	4	0
Mr. Ambaram N	1	4	0
Mr Krishna D	1	4	0
Mr Nathoo R	1	4	0
Mr Maganlal M	1	4	0
Mr Kasan K	1	4	0
Mr Ramjee N	1	4	0
Mr Manchhod P	1	4	0
Mr Bhikha G	1	4	0
Mr Mahadev S	1	4	0
Mr Kasan N	1	4	0
Mr Parbhoo K	1	4	0
Mr Vanmali P	1	4	0
Mr Balkrishna K	1	4	0
Mr Jeenabhai L	1	4	0
Mr Nathoba S	1	4	0
Mr Dayabhai M	1	4	0
Mr Mulchand J	1	4	0
Mr I M Lopes	1	4	0
Mr Surya B	1	4	0
Mr Edward Fonseca	1	4	0
Mr Ramlakhan S	1	2	0
Mr Ramdulan R	1	2	0
Mr Dolpat K	1	2	0
Mr Uttum B	1	1	3
Mr Pandurang M	1	1	3
Mr Padman P	1	1	3
Mr Jagannath B	1	0	0
Mr M Fernandes	1	0	0
Mr Nana M	1	0	0
Mr Laxuman R	1	0	0
Mr Benimadhav F	1	0	0
Mr Kaikhasroo M	1	0	0
Mr Nana B	1	0	0
Mr Dayaram P	1	0	0
Mr Motiram G	1	0	0
Mr Jooglal J	1	0	0
Mr Mukund P	1	0	0
Mr J Carvallo	1	0	0
Mr Baboorao P	1	0	0
Mr Thakarjee M	1	0	0
Mr Francis Fernances	1	0	0
Mr Govind A	1	0	0
Mr Mahadev N	1	0	0
Mr Hari K	1	0	0
Mr Itchharam D	1	0	0
Mr M Fernandes	1	0	0
Mr Hira L	1	0	0
Mr Narayan N	1	0	0
Mr Ramkrishna R	1	0	0
Mr Motiram K	1	0	0
Mr Baboo R	1	0	0
Mr Kashinath R	1	0	0
Mr Abdul E	1	0	0
Mr Jagoo F	1	0	0
Mr Chhaganlal M	1	0	0
Mr John D'Souza	1	0	0
Mr Shantaram K	1	0	0
Mr N Mendes	1	0	0
Mr Jeena P	1	0	0
M rSahdev J	1	0	0
Mr S D'Silva	1	0	0
Mr Ambaram M	1	0	0
Mr Govind	1	0	0
Mr Chuitia	1	0	0
Mr Vishnoo P	1	0	0
Mr Keshav N	1	0	0
Mr Khudabux N	1	0	0
Mr Narayan V	1	0	0
Mr W D'Mellow	1	0	0
Mr Babajee M	1	0	0
Mr L A Carvello	1	0	0
Mr Balchand S	1	0	0
Mr Maruti S	1	0	0
Mr Ranchhod R	1	0	0
Mr Jagtap N	1	0	0
Mr Parshia B	1	0	0
Mr Bhagu G	1	0	0
Mr Bhikhu V	1	0	0
Mr Yussin Alli	1	0	0
Mr A Vougiar	1	0	0
Mr Oogra V	1	0	0
Mr Rewa S	1	0	0
Mr Sukur K	1	0	0
Mr Bechar B	1	0	0
Mr M R Shriniwasam	1	0	0
Mr Mahamad T	1	0	0
Mr Balkrishna B	1	0	0
Mr Ramdular L	1	0	0
Mr J F Fernandes	1	0	0
Mr Surajpal N	1	0	0
Mr Shurajsing M	1	0	0
Mr Beni R	1	0	0
Mr Mahadev R	1	0	0
Mr Toolsi B	1	0	0
Mr Devicharan P	1	0	0
Mr Ganoo S	1	0	0
Mr Narayan I	1	0	0
Mr Aba M	1	0	0
Mr Naran P	1	0	0
Mr Dayabhai M	1	0	0
Mr Narayan H	1	9	0
Mr Chhuba H	1	0	0
M. Datoo K	1	0	0
Mr Dosa D	1	0	0
Mr Bhikajee R	1	0	0
Mr Harischandra D	1	0	0
Mr Gajanan H	1	0	0
Mr Dattoo D	1	0	0
Mr Bastoo K	1	0	0
Mr Narayan S	1	0	0
Mr Makan V	1	0	0
Mr Nagar P	1	0	0
Mr Rama P	1	0	0
Mr Toolsiram L	1	0	0
Mr Narayan J	1	0	0
Mr Moreshwar G	1	0	0
Mr Nayan K	2	0	0
Miscellaneous	27	1	0
Mr Thompson, Foreman	10		0
Mr Whitman, Asst Foreman	4		0
Mr Narooshanker J	5		4
Mr Hirji L	5		0
Mr Hiralal M	5		0
Mr Naran B	5		0
Mr Ganpat L	5		0
Mr Brijlal J	5		0
Mr Vasant M	5		0
Mr Waman H	5		0
Mr Thakurlal U	5		0
Mr Uka H	3		4
Mr Hormusji M	2		0
Mr Vishnu S	2		0
Mr Jethalal D	2		0
Mr Jaikisondas B	3		0
Mr Parshottam J	2		0
Mr Fakirchand J	2		0
Mr G C Fernandez	2		0
Mr Caitan G	2		0
Mr Narsoy S	2		0
Mr Bhagwan B	2		0
Mr Dorabji A	2		0
Mr L C D'Souza	2		0
Mr Bhikhoo S	1		0
Mr L J Mendiez	1		0
Mr C Mendiez	1		0
Mr Ramkaran R	1		4
Mr Nagesar B	1		0
Mr Ramdulan R	1		0
Mr Budhoo S	1		0
Mr Kalidin B	1		0
Mr Kashinath P	1		0
Mr Hari P	1		0
Mr Dauree M	1		0
Mr Narayan D	1		0
Mr Ratanji D	1		0
Mr Pandurang S	1		0
Mr Hari K	1		9
Mr Ardeshir D	1		0
Mr Karsan L	1		0
Mr Narottam I	1		0
Mr Nanick N	1		0
Mr Dhanji B	1		9
Mr Burjorji D	1		0
Mr C S Fernandiz	1		0
Mr C S Fernandiz	3		5
Mr Laxman R	1		0
Mr Parshottam G	1		0
Mr Jagram G	1		0

(Continued on page 9).

HUNT FOR ARMS

Several House Searches And 4 Arrests At Bagerhat

BAGERHAT, March 2.

A number of houses including those belonging to two pleaders, were searched and four persons were arrested by the Police. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.

The arrested persons were sent to Khulna.

The raid, it is believed was carried out in connection with the search for arms and ammunitions.

—A.P

HAILSTORMS IN BERAR VILLAGES

NAGPUR, March 2.

In the Legislative Council today, replying to a question Mr. R.N. Banerjee, Revenue Secretary, said that there were hailstorms recently in more than 206 villages in different taluqs of Berar, but there had been no appreciable damage except in a few villages in Chikli, Darwha and Pusad taluqs where action was being taken for remission of land revenue in deserving cases.—A.P.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Juvenile Offenders

Out of the 99 boys sent by the Presidency Magistrates to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga in the course of last year, it will be interesting to note that 35 per cent were committed for participation in the civil disobedience movement, 42 per cent for being "destitutes", 16 per cent for major offences and 6 per cent for minor offences. Of the 35 per cent who were found guilty of participating in the civil disobedience movement, 18 were committed by the Juvenile Court, 10 by the Presidency Magistrates under Ordinances, and 6 under Indian Penal Code. The Civil Disobedience Movement consisted in being a member of an unlawful assembly, manufacturing illicit salt, loitering near a place of business, selling unauthorised news sheets, picketing and assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly. Out of the aforesaid 99 boys sent to the institution during the year, 6 boys were of ten years, 6 of 11 years, 30 of 12 years 35 of 13 years, 17 of 14 years and 5 of 15 years. A large number of boys were sent because they were destitutes or wandering about the city without any means of livelihood. The cost of upkeep for each boy is about Rs. 200 a year.

Budget And After

The retail dealers who were charging increased rates for sugar, matches and cigarettes since the announcement made in the Budget, that duties on these commodities were to be enhanced, have once again reverted to the usual price. There was a storm of protest from the citizens that shopkeepers should not be allowed to profit in this illegal manner as the proposed increased rates would only come into effect from April 1.

The shopkeepers have acted wisely in reverting to the old prices, and the few who still demand the increased rate should be compelled to cease taking illegal advantage of the situation, created by the announcement of the excise duties.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE & JUDICIARY

(Continued from page 6)

ancial scoundrel, has to do to carry out any dishonest or fantastic scheme is "to bribe a sufficient number of influential politicians." It is worth recalling in this connection, the Panama Canal Scandal. It is the classical, illustrating "cause celebre" of this method, which apparently is as usual in the French Chamber of Deputies, as it is in the American Congress. "Countless Deputies, including Cabinet Ministers of the highest standing, were proved to have sold their votes and to have accepted enormous bribes from the Panama Canal Company." (Sarolea) Dr. Sarolea also draws attention to a third and even more far-reaching cause of "political corruption," as a direct result of this "unholy alliance" between the Executive and the Judiciary: it is the "close connection between party government and political patronage."

In France and America, promotion, it seems, is not secured by seniority and merit, and appointments in Civil Services are not secured by open competition in public examinations. In France, appointments or promotions are obtained as "the reward of political services." Thus it comes to pass that, "tens of thousands of Government posts from the humblest to the highest, are in the gift of the party in power." In America, precisely the same system prevails with the shocking results with which the whole world is familiar.

Press And Politics.

But the most prolific cause of "political corruption," both in France (and in America to some extent), is the intimate inter-dependence between party politics and the Press. In Britain a newspaper depends on the amount of its advertising revenue on the extent of its circulation, which, again, depends largely on the intrinsic value of the news, and on the general quality of the newspaper. But in France, a paper is primarily the organ of a particular party or political group, and its income depends entirely on the subsidies which are granted by the party, and on the support of particular "financial groups," and private interests. For example, an international blackmailer will pay a French newspaper to launch a campaign against a personal enemy or political opponent. A candidate to a public post will pay to obtain the editor's support for his candidature. A company promoter will pay in order to obtain the backing of the paper in favour of his financial schemes. Even in the province of external policy, a foreign Government will pay the French editor in order to secure the issue of a loan or the furthering of a particular policy. It must, therefore, be perfectly obvious that, until the present system in France is scrapped, no punishment, however severe, can prevent the recurrence of similar crimes. To eradicate the causes of this appalling disease, would mean, as Dr. Sarolea puts it: "The complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary, and the independence of the civil services, and the financial independence of the Press." And this applies in equal force to all countries where there exists this unholy alliance between the executive and the judiciary.

THE INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 6).

production of this type of goods is small as compared with that of the imports excepting, of course, the abnormal years like exceeding 20 per cent) that is, because these goods are of generally superior counts. Till recently the Japanese industry was producing only a small quantity of these goods and hence Japan's share in this trade was small. But in recent years it has increased its production in this line. And but for the limit imposed we should have expected larger imports of this type of goods. The Agreement says that the Japanese can export only 8 per cent of the total quota (subject to a slight variation not exceeding 20 per cent) that is if the Japanese imports come to 400 million yards the bleached goods will be 32 million yards and will not exceed 38.4 million yards. Even here the quota alloted to Japanese goods appears to be higher than their normal share. If we look to the statistics of local production we find that till recently the production of these goods was small but in recent years there is a tendency to increase the production of these superior goods and since the Japanese competition is limited to a comparatively small amount it seems that the competition in these goods will be between the United Kingdom and the local industry. In recent years and especially since 1929-30 the imports form the U. K. in this line of goods have been declining and this was due to the following main factors—(1) the falling purchasing power of the consumers, (2) the political boycott and the increased local production which followed it and (3) the low prices at which the Japanese could offer their goods, (4) and the import duty. The first and the last factors remain nearly unchanged. The operation of the third factor is limited by imposing a limit on the Japanese imports. The political boycott has lost its vigour. Hence unless the local industry is able to produce these goods at a price little lower than or at least equal to what the British industry can offer after paying the import duty, it seems that the imports from the United Kingdom will increase and this will lead to a reduction in the local production assuming, of course, that the conditions of demand remain substantially the same.

(To Be Continued).

CRICKETER AMES OPERATED UPON

LONDON, March 2.

Cricketer Ames was operated upon for appendicitis successfully.—Reuter's Special.

Rs. 27000 Still Required To Make 2 Lakhs

Three Papers Bihar Relief Fund

(Continued from Page 8)

Mr Abdul G	1	0	Mr Pestonji M	1	0	Mr Sunwar Kalia	1	4
Mr Laxman R	1	0	Mr Satoo N	1	0	Mr Vassant Ganpat	1	4
Mr Rannitor S	1	0	Mr Dhanjibhai P	1	0	Mr Harjivan Raghu	1	4
Mr Rainkumar R	1	0	Mr Mulchand V	1	0	Mr Janoo Nathoo	1	4
Mr Bhikha B	1	0	Mr Parbhoodas F	1	0	Mr Zaviour Fernandes	1	4
Mr Betchar K	1	0	Mr Dayabhai G	1	0	Mr Balkrishna L	1	4
Mr Kashiram V	1	0	Mr Hansa J	1	0	Mr Madhavrao R	1	4
Mr Govind G	1	0	Mr Poscol J	1	0	Mr Vithal Parshotam	1	4
Mr Ramanna B	1	0	Mr Krishna L	1	0	Mr Rama Babaji	1	4
Mr Mohanlal G	1	0	Mr Kanji N	1	0	Mr Dayaram Jivan	1	4
Mr Thakurlal G	1	0	Mr Madhov P	1	0	Mr Dayaram Narsin	1	4
Mr Shambhoolal P	1	0	Mr Shamrao R	1	0	Mr Sukha Lalji	1	4
Mr Jagjiwan K	1	0	Mr Bhanabhai M	1	0	Mr Antoni Joseph	1	4
Mr Govind M	1	0	Mr Chhagan J	1	0	Mr Harjivan Naran	1	4
Mr Lalloobhai V	1	4	Mr Sahadrosingh J	1	0	Mr Nagin Naran	1	4
Mr Harilal M	1	0	Mr Karsan N	1	0	Mr Keshav Sukaria	1	4
Mr Kashinath J	1	0	Mr Morar B	1	0	Mr Kashinath B	1	4
Mr Ramsubhau J	1	0	Mr Joseph K	1	0	Mr Gopal Anandji	1	4
Mr Sabhajit D	1	0	Mr Ganpat G	1	0	Mr Mulchand N	1	4
Mr Kondiram M	1	0	Mr Jamnadas J	1	0	Mr Govind Vallabh	1	4
Mr Ramdayal M	1	0	Mr Mangroo R	1	0	Mr Laxman S	1	4
Mr Baloo R	1	0	Mr Bhusari R	1	0	Mr Pharasram B	1	4
Mr Jagoo U	1	0	Mr Kampher R	1	4	Mr Dahya Jogi	1	4
Mr Dorabji B	1	0	Mr Ramadhru R	1	0	Mr Bachoo Kanai	1	4
Mr Ganoo B	1	0	Mr Rama V	1	0	Mr Miyakhan R	1	4
Mr Abdul Rahim	1	0	Mr Bhikha B	1	0	Mr Girdher Visram	1	4
Mr Bawji J	1	0	Mr Baldeo V	1	0	Mr Khublal Prasad	1	4
Mr Ahibaran R	1	0	Mr Manick B	1	0	Mr Radhekison R	1	4
Mr Chhagan K	1	4	Mr Bhambhoo B	1	0	Mr Keshav Laxman	1	4
Mr Vithal S	1	0	Mr C M Noronha	1	0	Mr Vithal B	1	0
Mr Kaloo B	1	0	Mr Ramnarash B	1	0	Mr Sakharam M	1	0
Mr Kalia S	1	0	Mr Mangalia M	1	0	Mr Moreshwar B	1	0
Mr Somwar P	1	0	Mr Shanker B	1	0	Mr Mukund V	1	0
Mr Edward G	1	0	Mr S Wade	10	0	Mr Nathoo Keval	1	0
Mr Lida M	1	0	Mr Dahyabhai Laxmidas	10	4	Mr Madhavrao H	1	0
Mr Abdul G Behna	1	0	Mr Shantaram Dinanath	5	4	Mr Hira Chiman	1	0
Mr Joseph P	2	0	Mr Parshotam Lalji	5	4	Mr Pandoo Rajoo	1	0
Mr Sarjoo G	5	2	Mr Govind Valji	5	4	Mr Ambaidas N	1	0
Mr Bapoo S	1	0	Mr Nagar Vallabh	5	4	Mr Ramji Deva	1	0
Mr Prabhakor S	2	0	Mr Bhasker Kashinath	5	4	Mr Sidhoo Devji	1	0
Mr Lahuba J	1	0	Mr Ramjibhai Jivanbhai	5	4	Mr Ranchhoddas N	1	0
Mr Krishna R	1	5	Mr Devji Bhiwa	5	4	Mr Nagar Govan	1	0
Mr Jethoo G	1	0	Mr Pema Lakhoo	5	4	Mr Baburao M	1	0
Mr Bhimaji M	1	5	Mr Ranchhod Narsai	5	4	Mr Ganesh Bhagwan	1	0
Mr Ratanji L	1	0	Mr Girdharlal Dahyabhai	3	8	Mr Govind Ghela	1	0
Mr Laxman B	2	2	Mr Morar Bana	2	8	Mr Bhagwanji Bhimbhai	1	0
Mr Khurkhur R	1	5	Mr Ranchhod Jogi	2	4	Mr Bhagwati R	1	0
Mr Ramprasad B	1	5	Mr Parshotam Nana	2	4	Mr Datadin Ramai	1	0
Mr Ramprasad R	2	0	Mr Bhawoo Atmaram	2	4	Mr Ganpat Bhicaji	1	0
Mr Babaji B	2	0	Mr Makan Morar	2	4	Mr Govind Kika	1	0
Mr Ratnoo R	1	5	Mr Vithal Ghela	2	4	Mr Ramsukh S	1	0
Mr Jokhoo R	2	0	Mr Hariram Ramji	2	4	Mr Tukaram S	1	0
Mr Ramadhark	1	5	Mr Sitaram Dinanath	2	4	Mr Pranjiwan Keshav	1	0
Mr Mahadoo G	1	4	Mr Vasudev Balerishna	2	4	Mr Mahadev Laxman	1	0
Mr Ramji P	1	4	Mr Haribhai Ghelabhai	2	0	Mr Mukand Changoo	1	0
Mr Aitwar B	1	4	Mr Vithal Moral	2	0	Mr Ramchandra P	1	0
Mr Ramnerash M	2	0	Mr Ichharam Dayaram	2	0	Mr Trimbuk Moroba	1	0
Mr Vithal R	1	0	Mr Jagjivan Bhagwan	2	0	Mr Juglal Hitram	1	0
Mr Badri B	2	0	Mr Gopal Givan	2	0	Mr Laxmidas Kalan	1	0
Mr Dattaram L	1	0	Mr Pema Keshau	2	0	Mr Ravishanker N	1	0
Mr Adyaprasad S	1	0	Mr Manchharam Pema	2	0	Mr Vallabh Dahya	1	0
Mr Sakharam L	1	0	Mr Keshau Dullabh	2	0	Mr Ambaram Haribhai	1	0
Mr Ramhujour S	1	0	Mr Ramchandra S	1	10	Mr Bhagwan Chhaba	1	0
Mr Namdeo B	1	0	Mr Bhikha Dullabh	1	10	Mr Ramji Ragha	1	0
Mr Namdeo D	1	0	Mr Dahya Ranchhod	1	10	Mr Devji Hari	1	0
Mr Pochatti B	1	0	Mr Naran Lakhoo	1	10	Mr Bhula Bhikha	1	0
Mr Shamrao M	1	0	Mr Mahadev Barik	1	10	Mr Govind Babaji	1	0
Mr Sakharam S	1	0	Mr Gangaram Jootha	1	10	Mr Jivan Parshotam	1	0
Mr Balaram N	1	4	Mr Vallabh Vithal	1	10	Mr Balaram D	1	0
Mr Thakur K	1	0	Mr Jamnadas Ichharam	1	10	Mr Sravan Dooma	1	0
Mr Rambarak S	1	0	Mr Amritlal Jethalal	1	10	Mr Chintamani L	1	0
Mr Shanker M	1	0	Mr Jethalal D Shastri	1	8	Mr Damoder B	1	0
Mr Hira B	1	0	Mr Sorabji Nanabhai	1	8	Mr Dahyabhai R	1	0
Mr Balkrishna B	1	0	Mr Bhikhabhai B	1	8	Mr Dahya Bhikha	1	0
Mr Mahadeo N	1	0	Mr Vithal Dullabh	1	8	Mr Lalji Naran	1	0
Mr L A Fernandiz	1	0	Mr Govan Bava	1	8	Mr Jamnadas M	1	0
Mr Vanmali H	1	0	Mr Amritlal Karson	1	8	Mr Waman Vithoba	1	0
Mr Rajaram A	1	0	Mr Manek Nama	1	8	Mr Manchhoo Ragha	1	0
Mr J T Rodrigues	1	0	Mr Jagjiwan Dayaram	1	8	Mr Bhasker Babool	1	0
Mr Ramji M	1	0	Mr Naran Parbhoo	1	8	Mr Pharasram N	1	0
Mr Sakharam L	1	0	Mr Rawji Vithoba	1	8	Mr Somji Parshotam	1	0
Mr Ganpat R	1	0	Mr Mahadeo Nana	1	8	Mr Madan Barik	1	0
Mr Gangaram T	1	0	Mr Pandurang M	1	8	Mr Mahadev Takhour	1	0
Mr Mohan B	1	0	Mr Narbheram M	1	8	Mr Manchharam V	1	0
Mr Hiroo S	1	0	Mr Girdher Dayaram	1	4	Mr Gopal Sunda	1	0
Mr Dayabhai L	1	0	Mr Narotam Keshau	1	6	Mr Ranchhod Vithal	1	0
Mr Jaikison H	1	0	Mr Soloman Benjamin	1	5	3	Mr Vithal Laloo	1	0
Mr Jeewanlal K	1	0	Mr Bhiwa Hari	1	4	Mr Bhagwan Narotam	1	0
Mr Jagatnarayan R	1	0	Mr Vithal Dwarka	1	4	Mr Augustine Pareira	1	0
Mr Shanker J	1	0	Mr Umkand Kashinath	1	4	Mr Dadaji Krishna	1	0
Mr Matahnik R	1	0	Mr Lala Gokal	1	4	Mr Ramchandra R	1	0
Mr Govind D	1	0	Govind Dahya	1	4	Mr Pranjivan Keshav	1	0
Mr Jaikaran T	1	0	Mr Dayaram Chhaba	1	4	Mr Keshav Abaji	1	0
Mr Chandika S	1	0	Mr Nagar Jivan	1	4	Mr Bhagwan Gopal	1	0
Mr Ramkhilawan N	1	0	Mr Ramchandra G	1	4	Mr Gabroo R Clayman	1	0
Mr Jagroo S	1	0	Mr Vanmali Kika	1	4	Mr Elizace David	1	0
Mr J B D'Souza	1	4	Mr Govind Chhaba	1	4	Mr Vithal Babaji	1	0
Mr Jagannath S	1	0	Mr Hargovan Dullabh	1	4	Mr Raghubiar Badalo	1	0
Mr Sarjoo R	1	0	Mr Karson Kalan	1	4	Mr Ramji Keshav	1	0
Mr Ramnarayan S	1	0	Mr Ganoo Rama	1	4	Mr Baboo Rama	1	0
Mr Shivfor U	1	0	Mr Rama Dharma	1	4	Mr Pandurang R	1	0
Mr Laxman M	1	0	Mr Kalan Keshau	1	4	Mr Narsoo Tukaram	1	0
Mr Bhagwati S	1	0	Mr Marcellin Pareira	1	4	Mr Jina Govan	1	0
Mr Labhsingh J	1	0	Mr Rajan Joseph	1	4	Mr Francis Pareira	1	0
Mr Ramchandra S	1	0	Mr Jagjiwan Daloo	1	4	Mr Kashinath D	1	0
Mr Soma J	1	0	Mr Bhagwan K	1	4	Mr Gopal Janardhan	1	0
Mr Kamtaprasad M	1	0	Mr Bhailal Parbhoo	1	4	Mr Akhoo Hari	1	0
Mr Bhagwatidin H	1	0	Mr Ramchandra H	1	4	Mr Shanker Anaji	1	0
Mr Narayan M	5	0	Mr Peter Joseph	1	4	Mr Arjoon Sakharam	1	0
Mr Bhihhoo N	1	0	Mr Kashinath H	1	4	Mr Pranjivan Kolan	1	0
Mr Mahadeo J	1	0	Mr Sitaram Keshav	1	4	Mr Dahya Tulsi	1	0
Mr Rambharose L	1	0	Mr Gajanand W	1	4	Mr Vallabh Harilal	1	0
Mr Rajaram K	1	0	Mr Jiva Fakir	1	4	Mr Makan Ragha	1	0
Mr Vithal B	1	0	Mr Yessoo Hari	1	4	Mr Parshotam G	1	0
Mr Bhana M	2	10	Mr Mahadev K	1	4	Mr Jagjiwan Kolan	1	0
Mr Tiluk B	1	0	Mr Gopinath Damodar	1	4	Mr Mohamedkhan H	1	0
Mr Nirmalshing J	1	0	Mr Khusal Naran	1	4	Mr Hira Krishna	1	0
Mr Hiraji A	1	0	Mr Rama Haybat	1	4	Mr Makan Bhikha	1	0
Mr Jethabhai R	1	0	Mr Devji Govind	1	4	Mr Jagjiwan Bhagwan	1	0
Mr Bhagwan B	1	0	Mr Bhagwan Vallabh	1	4	Mr Chhotu Bhagwan	1	0
Mr Hansdas H	1	0	Mr Ranchhod Laloo	1	4	Mr Dala Vallabh	1	0
Mr Mancharam D	1	0	Mr Parshotam Vallabh	1	4	Mr Keshav Dahya	1	0
Mr Ranchhod L	1	0	Mr Dahya Gopal	1	4	Mr Jivan Bhula	1	0
Mr Baloo G	1	0	Mr Atmaram Arjoon	1	4	Mr Sitaram Sidoo	1	0
Mr Lala J	1	0	Mr Narayan Vithoba	1	4	Mr Dahya Dayaram	1	0
Mr Krishna K	1	0	Mr Kashinath P	1	4	Mr Manual F	1	0
Mr Sakharam S	1	0	Mr Francis Saloo	1	4	Mr Jagjiwan Keshav	1	0
Mr Samual Roman	1	0	Ch Vithal	5	0	Mr Bellari Sakhichand	1	0
Mr Pranjiwan D	1	0	Ch L Paul	5	0	Mr Makan Bhikha	1	0
Mr Chunilal P	1	0	Ch Shivram V	4	0	Mr Mathur S	1	0
Mr Mansookh L	1	0	Ch Govind H	3	0	Miscellaneous	20	0 6
Mr Gajanan R	1	0	Ch Rajaram	3	12	Ch Jinabhai	5	4
Mr Vithal M	1	0	Ch S B D'Souza	2	0	Ch Krishna B	5	0
Mr Purshottam S	1	4	Ch Mathias Fernandes	2	0	Ch Vanmali P	5	0
Mr Esmailkhan R	1	0	Ganpat R	1	4	Ch Bhagwandas	5	4
Mr Mulchand K	1	0	Dalpat N	1	4	Mr Ramkaransingh T	1	0
Mr Gabriel Fernandez	1	0	Shantilal	1	4	Mr Mahabali S	1	0
			Prem Sukh	1	4	Mr John Fernandez	1	0
			Naval Kishor	1	2	Mr Rakjabali G	1	0
			Vithal I	1	0	Mr Madha B	1	0
			D'Souza	1	0	Mr Ramla O	1	0
			Harkison V	1	0	Mr Bhaldut K	1	0
			Ramchandra S	1	0	Mr Babhai C	1	0
			Francis F	1	0	Mr J Peter	1	0
			Sadashiv Y	1	0	Mr Mohan Bh	1	0
			Dama Sukar	1	0	Mr Kalan M	1	0
			Makan Dhanji	1	0	Mr Jagannath J	1	0
			Laxman M	1	0	Mr J J Silva	1	0
			Naran M	1	0	Mr Caitan Paul	1	0
			Bhikhoo N	1	0	Miscellaneous	48	12
			Sakkharam N	1	0			
			Saba R	1	0			
			Vithal P	1	0			
			Khandu M	1	0			
			Naran K	1	0			
			Ganpat B	1	0			
			Parbhoo D	1	0			
			Bagya Bh	1	0			
			Laxman R	1	0			
			Balkrishna	1	0			
			Govind M	1	0			
			Harichand P	1	0			
			Mangal A	1	0			
			Pachoo B	1	0			
			Arjoon Y	1	0			
			Ganoo B	1	0			
			Chhagan J	1	0			
			Bechar G	1	0			
			Ramchandra K	1	0			
			Dhondoo B	1	0			
			Ambaram P	1	0			
			Parbhhoo M	1	0			
			Edward Pereira	1	0			
			Gopal L	1	0			
			Lalloo Parbhoo	1	0			
			Sarjoo B	1	0			
			Indrabali L	1	0			
			Ranji	1	0			
			Clerk Morarji	1	0			
			Miscellaneous	72	14			
			Mr Sk Amir Sk Issuf	5	0			
			Mr Jahangirji B	5	0			
			Mr Jetha Kutchra	5	0			
			Mr P P Fernandes	2	0			
			Mr Andrew D'Souza	2	0			
			Mr Manchha Pana	2	0			
			Mr Shivram Ganoo	2	8			
			Mr Kutchra Shiva	2	4			
			Mr Gopi Ganpat	1	8			
			Mr Mathura P	1	8			
			Mr Mataprasad B	1	8			
			Mr Ismail N	1	8			
			Mr Keshaba G	1	8			
			Mr Taba Ramji	1	8			
			Mr Ragunath B	1	8			
			Mr Kutchra R	1	4			
			Mr Mahadev L Rane	1	4			
			Mr Barsi	1	0			
			Mr Ganpat M	1	0			
			Mr Ankush R	1	0			
			Mr Madha Uka	1	0			
			Mr Ramnath L	1	0			
			Mr Babulal B	1	0			
			Mr Avdish Narayan B	1	0			
			Mr I Sari Budhoo	1	0			
			Mr Gurai Bisasar	1	0			
			Mr Vithoba Amruta	1	0			
			Mr P R Pinto	1	0			
			Mr Dorab Manekji	1	0			
			Mr Tukaram Vithal	1	0			
			Mr Subram Kison	1	0			
			Mr Bhukhan Jagjiwan	1	0			
			Mr Jhari Chobari	1	0			
			Mr A J Gonsalves	1	0			
			Mr Krishna Yessoo	1	0			
			Mr Babla Javan	1	0			
			Mr J Almeida	1	0			
			Mr Felix Miranda	1	0			
			Mr J F Silvara	1	0			
			Mr Sadoji R	1	0			
			Mr Gopal Raghoo	1	0			
			Mr Sk Ibrahim Skali	1	0			
			Mr Chhagan Amberam	1	0			
			Mr Laloo Rama	1	0			
			Mr Mana Amberam	1	0			
			Mr Jetha Ambaram	1	0			
			Mr Shiva Virchand	1	0			
			Mr Ambaram Tulsi	1	0			
			Mr Mosi Ghela	1	0			
			Mr Lila Jiva	1	0			
			Mr Ghansham A	1	0			
			Mr Virchand Khanna	1	0			
			Mr Bhudhar Khemchand	1	0			
			Mr Mohan Bhawchand	1	0			
			Mr Bhikhoo Budhar	1	0			
			Mr Bhikha M	1	0			
			Mr Virchand M	1	0			
			Mr Shiva Hira	1	0			
			Mr Magan Chhela	1	0			
			Mr Eknath K	1	0			
			Mr Gangaram U	1	0			
			Mr Hari Mana	1	0			
			Mr Laloo Chhagan	1	0			
			Mr Nersi Bhikhoo	1	0			
			Mr Dalsa Pana	1	0			
			Mr Ambaram	1	0			
			Mr Bhaichand	1	0			
			Mr S Stadham	1	0			
			Mr Doming B	1	0			
			Mr Bhikhoo Amrita	1	0			
			Mr Ramdhar M	1	0			
			Mr Mussa M	1	0			
			Mr Sohan B	1	0			
			Mr Nana Marcaund	1	0			
			Mr Daniel Miranda	1	0			
			Mr Sk Bodhan Sk Esuf	1	0			
			Mr Petre Marsallo	1	0			
			Mr Naran Morar	1	0			
			Mr F P Martin	1	0			
			Mr Devram Damji	1	0			
			Mr Baboo Rama	1	0			
			Mr Ramnarayan M	1	0			
			Mr Ramavtar M	1	0			
			Mr Girja Bhawani B	1	0			
			Mr Sukhdev R	1	0			
			Mr Bhanabai E	1	0			

GOVT.'S ORDER SET ASIDE

High Court's Decision In "Basumati" Security Case

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of Justice Mallik, Patterson and Guha pronounced judgment today setting aside the orders of the Governor in Council forfeiting the security of Rs. 1,000/ deposited by the publisher of the "Basumati", a vernacular daily and the keeper of the "Basumati" Press for an article "What is the duty of a Leader" appearing in its issue of November 29, 1933, containing a comment on Pandit Jawaharlal's views on communism.

Their Lordships held that there was nothing objectionable in any passage of the article which could be construed as leading directly or indirectly to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India.—United Press.

WORKERS DEMAND ROY'S RELEASE

Committee Formed To Organize General Strike In City

A meeting of wokers was held on Tuesday evening at Fergusson Road to support the strike of the Textile Workers at Sholapur and to demand the immediate release of Mr. M. N. Roy. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, G I P Railway Workers' Union, Dock Workers' Union, Bombay Provincial Working Class Party. A I T U C Provincial Committee, etc., and Mr. G L Kandalkar presided.

Mr Lalji Pendse moved and Messrs. Ghanekar, A N Shetti, D L Pathak and others supported the following resolution which was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting whole heartedly supports the strike of the Sholapur Textile workers and condemns the policy adopted by the Government of supporting the mill-owners by prohibiting strikers' processions and by prohibiting the strike leaders from delivering speeches. This meeting also supports the strikes in the Hindustan and the Phenix Mills and resolves to convert them into a general strike."

In their speeches on the solution the speakers dilated on the mill-owners offensive and pointed out that as the offensive was of an All-India character it could be resisted only by an all-India textile general strike.

Com. V B Karnik then moved the following resolution about Comrade M N Roy.

"This meeting expresses its grave concern at the alarming condition of the health of Mr M N Roy as reported in the papers and in view of the shattered condition of his health demands his unconditional and immediate release."

STRIKE IN THE PHOENIX MILLS.

The workers in the Phoenix Mill at Fergusson Road downed tools on Tuesday morning as a protest against the notice announcing a further cut of 25 per cent in the dear food allowance put up by the management. A cut of 25 per cent in the dear food allowance was effected a few months back. Present one in an attempt to effect a further cut of 25 per cent. The workers also complain that the rates of the weavers have also been changed and an indirect cut has been effected.

A meeting of the strikers was held in the evening when speeches were delivered urging the workers to remain firm and to convert it into a general strike of all the Bombay Textile workers.

MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

A joint strike committee consisting of eight representatives of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and four representatives of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union and of a resident members of the Council of Action appointed by the All India Textile Workers' Conference has been formed in Bombay o bring about a general strike of the Bombay Textile Workers before the 1st of May.

Ordinance Act At Work In Bombay

Home Member's 'No' To Member When Asked About Police

That a proposal to retain Visapur prison as a permanent one is under consideration of Government and that there is no ground for complaint regarding either the insanitary condition or the other circumstances of the jail was the statement made by Mr. R. D. Bell, Home Member, in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday.

Climate Not Unhealthy.

In reply to a number of questions regarding the condition of the Visapur prison asked by Rao Bahadur A. E. Patel, the Home Member said that the jail was situated near a lake and not in a specially isolated place. He denied that the climate of the place was unhealthy and malarial.

As regards bathing facilities the usual type of bathing troughs was provided, but some of the prisoners prefer to bathe in a bay near the prison. This bay is wired off from the lake to prevent prisoners getting out of their depths. The water in the bay is chlorinated.

Q. Is it a fact that the prisoners have to use for drinking purposes the water of the same tank in which they bathe and that the water is unsuited for drinking.

Home Member: Water for drinking purposes is pumped from near the "bund" which is at least half -a-mile away from the bay where the prisoners bathe, into a high level tank from where it gravitates into a large settling tank in the centre of the prison. Here it is treated with alum and chlorinated. Distribution pipes take this purified water to all parts of the prison.

PAINTER REPORT.

The Home Member denied that the report of Mr. H. D. Painter chairman of the Jail Inquiry Committee was against the continuation of the Visapur jail on climatic and hygiene grounds but it was true that Mr. Balubhai T. Desai (a member of the Committee) had suggested the closure of the jail on those grounds.

"It is a fact," said the Home Member "that the extension prison at Yeravada has been closed while Visapur prison continues. A proposal to retealn it as a permanent prison is under consideration."

The Home Member announced that the second six monthly review of political cases in the Presidency was at present in progress. The statement was made in reply to a question by Rao Bahadur R R Kale who asked Government to state the number of cases in which action was taken under sections 3 (1) and 4 (1) of the Emergency Powers Act.

The Home Member stated that the number of persons arrested under section 3(1) of the Emergency Powers Act during the year 1933 was 320 in the whole Presidency, while the number of orders served under Section 4(1) of the Act for the same period was 584. The figures for Bombay city which tops the list were 118 arrests and 175 orders served.

SPECIAL REVIEW

As a result of a special review Government cancelled in toto 202 of these orders (in the whole Presidency) and modified 98 during 1933, 256 orders were cancelled and 22 modified as a result of the first six monthly review.

The Home Member added that the first six monthly review undertaken by Government under Section 4(4) of the Act was intended to cover only those orders issued or deemed to have been issued under Section 4(1) of the Act before 1st January 1933, which had not already been reviewed in connection with the special review undertaken in fulfilment and the assurance given by Government in the Council session of November-December 1932. In certain deserving cases orders issued even after 1st January 1933 were examined under the review. "The second six monthly review is now in progress" he announced.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli asked for information regarding the case under the Emergency Powers Act in Kanara District.

The Home Member said that 386 persons were convicted for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement from December 1st 1932 to 31st July 1933 in the Kanara District. The number of persons detained without trial under Section 3(1) of the Act was 30.

ON "PAROLE."

The number of persons on "parole" or under orders to report to the police at certain hours by residing in a specified area was 135. No money was paid for the maintenance of such persons ordered to be on "parole" in a place which was not their usual place of residence.

Q: Are Government aware that any person whom the police dislike are dealt with under section 3 of this Act? If that is not so, how many applications from the Police to deal with such persons were turned down by the District Magistrate?

SORRY, PLEASE!

Home Member: No. The Honourable Member cannot be supplied with details of confidential communications between the District Magistrates and the police."

Q: Is it a fact that every case is dealt with mainly on the police report?

Home Member. The question is neither precise nor clear. The police are, however, the principal agency for making inquiries that may be necessary before arrest under Section 3(1) or the isuue of an order under Section 4(1).

In answer to a question the Home Member said that Government did not propose to abolish the present post of the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay. It was not true that since the transfer of the States to the charge of the Government of India this post has become supernumerary and its duties have become very light. The transfer had not affected his duties.

TIME HAS COME TO PLAN RECONSTRUCTION

Dr. Moonje Pays Tribute To Relief Agencies

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Dr. B. S. Moonje in a statement to the press says:—

I ended my tour in the affected areas of Bihar with my visit to Monghyr and Mamalpore. The town of Monghyr is practically wiped out. But unfortunately the land is not broken up as at Sitamarhi and the town, I think, can be built on its old site on an improved plan on modern lines.

It is a consolation to find that various relief societies arrived in the affected areas soon after the earthquake to render relief and several of them are still working in different centres in a spirit of harmony and co-ordination the best examaple of which was noticeable at Monghyr where I had the pleasure of meeting representatives of all the societies and appreciating work which has been done so far by them. They have done a good deal along with the Government relief agencies to mitigate the sufferings of the people. The Bihar Central Relief Committee under the able guidance of Babu Rajendra Prasad has done valuable work in co-ordinating the relief societies at the different centres and is trying to face the bigger issues ahead.

The work of immediate relief however is getting finished and the time has come to evolve a well thought out plan for rebuilding of houses in the towns, for the clearance of sand-covered places and above all to help to set up people in their respective avocation of life.—United Press.

PUPILS FAST FOR A DAY

To Give Rs. 100 To Bihar's Starving Millions

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Mar. 2.

By going without food for a day the pupils of St. Ann's Convent have contributed Rs. 100, and the pupils of St. Francis Orphanage, Rs. 16, towards the Women's Earthquake Relief Fund, Bihar.

Hyderabad's response to Bihar's appeal has been generous, the total so far collected being in the neighbourhood of Rs. 75,000.

The work of collection is progressing with unabated enthusiasm.—United Press.

SHERIFF'S MEETING PROTESTS AGAINST DUTIES

(Continued from Page 1).

amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5½ crores.

He did not grudge the sister Presidency her good fortune in gaining the sympathetic ear, rather he would say, monopolising the sympathy—of the Government of India; but he would remind the Government of India of their promise that they, like Providence, would help those who helped themselves.

He would emphatically say that if there was one province that had manfully succeeded in shouldering its own burdens by almost exhausting its resources and strength, it was the Bombay Presidency; and accordingly they deserved to fare better at the hands of the Government of India than they had done.

BENGAL, PET CHILD

For the next year, the Government of Bengal anticipated a deficit of 2 crores. But apparently there is no need for Bengal to follow the hard and narrow path of retrenchment and taxation that has been followed by Bombay. They in Bombay had managed to impress upon their public servants, including the mighty ones who compose their Government, that in these hard times, everybody must shoulder a little more burden than before, and had succeeded in pursuading His Excellency the Governor to reduce his Cabinet from 7 to 4. But Bengal still carried on merrily with 7 members and Ministers as before. That was, but one instance and he had no time to multiply such instances. But where was the incentive for Bengal to forego such luxuries or bear any burden so long as the Government of India were ever ready to come to their help? Nevertheless, if the Government of India did so out of their abundant resources Bombay could only cast envious glances. But this time it was for all India to suffer so that Bengal might be saved the inconvenience of balancing her budget. He would make bold to say that excepting air and water if there was one thing that had grown to be a sheer necessity of life, it was the humble match box. But now every man and woman throughout the length and breadth of India, whether rich or poor, must pay twice or thrice as much as before for this match box, in order to assist Bengal He had just told them that the whole country would have to bear the burden of the excise. But they in Bombay also felt that they were making a special contribution towards that burden because it was after all the brains, industry and the capital of Bombay that were largely behind the industry.

MENACE TO BOMBAY TRADE

But there was a more immediate and tangible reason for their complaint. He would refer them to the matter which was agitating their minds at the present moment nael the probable suspension or abolition of the Town Duty on cotton in Bombay. They found that owing to that duty and the high Railway and Port charges at Bombay, the export trade in cotton was being diverted out of the City, and it was on the cards that all parties concerned were making heroic efforts to retain that trade by sacrificing wholly or partially the revenue from that duty. From its commencement the duty had 3,68,00,000 of which Rs. 2,10,00,000 went to the Government of Bombay and Rs. 1,58,00,000 to the Corporation, to enable them to finance schemes for the development of the Island by providing land and houses for the poor and middle classes of Bombay. All that revenue is now about to be sacrificed.

DELHI MUST ACT

But he would inquire whether the Government of India did not stand directly to benefit by this sacrifice. If this trade was diverted out of Bombay, it would of course mean loss of business to thousands, if not lacs, in the City. But it also meant an enormous loss to the Government of India. Less cotton meant less transport and less petrol duty. The diversion of trade to Bhavnagar meant less Income Tax from the merchants in the British India. And lastly, if cotton was to be exported from Bhavnagar, it was clear that a good deal of the import trade of Bombay would also be diverted to Bhavnagar for ships would not go to Bhavnagar empty merely to load cotton there; and the Government of India would suffer heavily in their customs. The sacrifice of revenue from the Cotton Duty which at one time stood at about 32 lakhs and even now yields between 18 and 19 lakhs per annum was therefore behind made as much for the benefit of the Government of India as for this City. They all knew how precarious were the finances of the Government, and the Corporation and both could ill-afford to make this sacrifice. They therefore felt thaet at this juncture if at no other time, they had an irrefutable claim upon the Government of India to come to their rescue and to make good to Bombay at least this loss of revenue out of the proceeds of the new excise duty on matches.

BOMBAY HAS STRONG CLAIM.

Mr. W. J. Lely then moved that.

"The citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, desire to urge upon the Government of India and upon the Central Legislature the claim of the Bombay Presidency to a share in the proceeds of the all-India taxation which it is proposed in the Finance Member's budget speech before the Legislative Assembly on 27th of February, to levy in order to meet the immediate financial needs of certain Provinces.

"Bombay's claim to a more generous recognition of her financial needs has been repeatedly pressed in recent years. Equilibrium is now further threatened by recent and rapidly growing developments in the diversion of trade from the Port of Bombay. This can only be met by measures which will involve a serious deficit in the Provincial budget. and this meeting submits that Bombay has no less strong a claim, than the other Provinces selected for relief, to assistance in meeting what threatens to become a menace to her economic existence."

Mr. Lely said:—

The Budget introduced before the Legislative Assembly three days ago contains a proposal of a revolutionary nature, and of far-reaching importance. The Government of India, through the voice of its Finance Member, has expressed the view that provincial finances, while primarily the responsibility of provincial governments, are also the concern of the Government of India, and has accepted the principle that in certain circumstances it may be the duty of the Central Government to come to the rescue of the provinces with financial assistance.

It is not my intention to discuss the principles involved in this proposal, to debate the claim of a particular province to enjoy the revenue derived from taxation centrally imposed upon its own produce, to consider whether the implementing of such a claim, if accepted, should be effected by the levy on India as a whole of a new impost such as the excise duty on matches, or to argue whether it is sound to anticipate, by piecemeal distribution at this stage, the ultimate disposal, which must be on an ordered plan based on the needs of the provinces generally, of any of the fresh sources of revenue on which the Federal Government of the future will have to rely for its means of carrying out its financial obligations. Still less do I desire to make, or to ask this meeting to endorse, any expression of opinion which might be interpreted as a protest, inspired by jealousy, against the windfall which I am sure that Bombay is glad enough to see coming to her hard-pressed sister province of Bengal.

PRESSING FINANCIAL NEEDS.

The object of this meeting is not, I hope, to record in any way a sense of grievance at the good fortune of Bengal. Its purpose is rather to enable Bombay, by what has been considered in the circumstances the most effective method possible, to give the fullest prominence to the fact that she too has pressing financial needs which justify her claiming a share in the treasures of Pandora's box. If the Central Government is to assist Provincial finances, it can only be done, so far as I know, by an enlargement of central revenues which will permit of transfer to the provinces of some part of the taxation hitherto exclusively retained by the Centre. There can therefore be no complaint, I think, that money collected from one province may in some measure be diverted to the use of another.

All that the resolution asserts, or that Bombay in my opinion is entitled to claim, is that distribution of any funds, to be made available to the provinces from special central taxation or otherwise, should be made on a fully considered review of the real needs of 'all' provinces. We claim also that this presidency has needs of great urgency, and a point which I should wish to emphasise is that needs no less vital may be concealed beneath a balanced budget than those which are revealed in all their nakedness by a budgetary deficit.

This matter of the diversion of Bombay's trade to other channels is no new question. Its causes are well-known, and its remedy can only be found by revision in one way or another of the long established Treaty rights enjoyed by those States, and particularly by Bhavnagar. This challenge by other vorts to rob Bombay of the trade which has been immemorially its own is one which cannot be ignored for a moment. It is no exaggeration to state, in the words of the resolution, that in this issue is involved the economic existence of the Presidency, for that must be wrapped up in the economic survival of the city and port of Bombay. It is here that the Government of India can afford immediate financial assistance in a form similar to that now offered to the three Eastern provinces already mentioned. Loss of Town Duty on cotton is calculated to cost the Government of Bombay a sum of some Rs. 10 lakhs yearly. and the Corporation only a little less. The finances of both are in the most stringent condition, and neither can on the face of it afford to forego even this comparatively modest part of their revenue, though foregone it must be if Bombay's export trade in cotton, and probably in other commodities also, is not gradually to sink to extinction.

RELIEF TO BOMBAY.

The Government of India could make no better use of part of their receipts from the new match taxation than by allocation to Bombay's Government and Corporation of the sum necessary to cover their loss of revenue which it is fervently hoped they will have the courage to give up by immediate suspension of the cotton Town Duty. The sum involved may appear trifling beside Bengal's two crores. The need is every bit as urgent.

"UNFAIR AND UNJUST."

Mr. Mathradas Vissonji seconded the resolution and characterised the excise on match as unfair and unjust.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy in supporting the resolution said:

If there is any province in India to-day which has an honest right to claim a part of the surplus revenue in the hands of the Government of India, as an alternative to the reduction of taxation, I make bold to say that it is Bombay.

Bengal is not the only province that has had the misfortune to face a deficit budget for the past few years. Almost all the other provinces, including Bombay, are in the same position. The Government of India cannot be ignorant of the very serious situation that has arisen in Bombay owing to a series of circumstances. Diversion of trade the impending abolishing of the Town duty on cotton, the number of Provincial Taxes imposed on the people, including the iniquitous Road Tolls—all these the people of our Presidency have borne with commendable patience. The peoplpe of our Presidency, high and low, rich and poor alike. have bravely faced the situation—even more, they are contributing indirectly to the nation building departments like hospital maintenance, public health, etc., by private agency. If the Government of India need any evidence of the strenuous efforts that are being made by the people of the Presidency, such evidence is amply provided by the fact that the head of our Presidency, His Excellency the Governor, is at the moment on his way to Delhi to lay before His Excellency the Viceroy the plight of Bombay.

BOMBAY PAYS MOST.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji in further supporting the resolution said the incident of taxation was more in Bombay Presidency than any other presidency in India. Bombay Presidency paid Rs. 8 per head, while Bengal had to pay only Rs. 5/8 per head. In Bombay, he said, 30 mills were already closed down and 66,000 workmen were unemployed and he was not sure how the poor will pay three times the more for the match boxes.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT.

Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna then moved:

"This meeting resolves that the Sheriff of Bombay be requested to forward copies of the above resolutions to the Governor-General, the Governor of Bombay, the Presidents of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, the members of the Central Legislature, representing Bombay City and Presidency and the Secretary of State for India."

Sir Phiroze Sethna said:

Not only have the Bombay are not even thought of and would not be tolerated in other provinces, such as taxes on consumption of electricity, the resumption of the objectionable toll tax which compels you to halt half a dozen times between Bombay and Poona and costs you about Rs. 4 per car and similar imposts. At the rate we are going on we shall have to resort perhaps to a window tax or even a tax on the number of dogs you may have in the house. We imposed a town duty on cotton some 12 years ago which was not felt so severely when imposed, because the price of cotton was then high and a duty of Re. 1 per bale did not make much difference. To-day it makes a serious difference. In the interest of the Bombay Government as well as of the Bombay Corporation this impost must go, and it can only go provided both the Government of Bombay and the Corporation through the Government of Bombay are given adequate relief from the Central Government. If that is not done and done soon, it will be an evil day for Bombay.

It would appear that in these days, it is only those who can shout loudest who can win. Bengal has shouted loud but what is more it has friends at court for in the Executive Council of the Government of India, there is no one who is in close touch with the Bombay Presidency, and consequently, we do not get that support that we ought to and are treated in a step-motherly fashion. Our new Governor will be with the Viceroy within a couple of days, and we have reason to believe that one of the first things he will take up with Lord Willingdon will be this question and I hope that the resolution which this meeting has passed will help Lord Brabourne in advancing the cause of Bombay before the authorities at Delhi. Nothing can be said to be settled until it is settled right, and we trust that our claim will be settled right before very long and before it is too late.

BENGAL BETTER OFF.

Mr. H. H. Sawyer in seconding the resolution said that the position in Bengal was brought about by terrorism from which fortunately Bombay was immune. Still, Bengal was much better off than Bombay, as her jute trade was flourishing and steel and tea industries were almost booming. Bombay's fate was tragic, as her mill industry had practically been disabled permanently, and her sea borne trade was being diverted to other ports. On the top of these misfortunes, Government had taxed the match industry, which he considered very unfair and unjust.

Mr. Haridas Madhavdas supported the resolution, which being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Sheriff proposed by Mr. E. J. Bunbury and seconded by Mr. B. N. Karanjia and to the Mayor proposed by Mr. Meyer Nissim and seconded by Mr. S. D. Saklatwala which were carried with acclamation.

BOMBAY COUNCIL JOINS PROTEST

(Continued from page 1)

2-4-0 on a gross of match boxes was sure to be a handicap to its growth.

"The unkindest cut of all," he said, "was that Bombay Government was going to be asked to do the thankless job of tax collectors and though the whole money has to pass through their hands they themselves will not get a single pie out of it."

"FAVOURITE CHILD."

In the opinion of the speaker all these extra measures were being adopted by the Government of India to help Bengal, though it might be at the cost of other provinces. Bengal, said the speaker, was the favourite child of the Government of India. Before the Federation came into being it was cruel to penalise other provinces for the sake of some favoured ones. The Government of India had decided to forego 50 per cent of the duty on jute, a central revenue by which Bengal would benefit to the extent of 167 lakhs. His point was that the question whether Bengal should or should not have special treatment was for the future Federal Legislature, and not for the Assembly to decide.

Further Bengal, having never been a regular paymaster regarding provincial contributions to central Government, the present aid was not deserved, especially as it was the naughtiest child of all the provinces. The speaker condemned this step-motherly treatment accorded to Bombay by the Government of India.

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

Mr. W. G. Lely (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) supported the adjournment motion. He diluted on what he called the revolutionary proposal of the Government of India to go to the aid of the jute industry of Bengal by forging half of its revenues on the jute excise duty. The duty on matches had to be borne ultimately by the consumers and not by the manufacturers. The presidency consumed relatively a larger portion of the matches and so they had to bear a large share of the tax. The speaker drew the attention of Government to the diversion of trade from Bombay to other ports and said that not only as a duty but in sheer self-defence the Government of Bombay should immediately abolish the town duty. They might then appeal to the Government of India for help.

"The Budget proposals of Sir George Schuster will have the effect of penalising this province and robbing Bombay to help Bengal," declared Mr. J. B. Petit in supporting the motion. The speaker pointed out that out of the 19 million gross boxes of matches produced in India, nearly 50 per cent was manufactured in the Bombay Presidency. The excise duty proposed to be levied would therefore be unduly heavy and strike at the very root of the industry in this province. On the other hand, Bengal was being treated in a preferential and kindly manner, though Bengal was causing trouble, creating difficulties and was costing the Government of India a good deal in many ways. This was the ground, he said of their protest against the Government of India's budget proposals.

HOME MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

Among others who supported the motion were Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. Rustanshah Vakil, Mr. R. P. Chikodi, Mr. H. M. Raimtoola, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Rao Bahadur Navle and Mr. C. N. Patel.

Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatullah, the Finance Member, assured the House that the proceedings of the debate together with the opinion of the Government of Bombay, would be duly forwarded to the Government of India.

The motion was then put to vote and passed unanimously.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The Government of India have reappointed the following gentlemen as corresponding members of the Commission for the London centre for a further period of three years:—

(1) Sir Evan Cotton formerly President of the Bengal Legislative Council, (Eastbourne Sussex).

(2) Sir Edward Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution (University of London), and formerly Keeper of the Records of the Government of India (London).

(3) Sir William Foster, formerly Superintendent of Records, India Office (London).

(4) Mr. [illegible] Ottewill, Superintendent of Records, India Office (London).

CORRESPONDING MEMBER

The Government of India have appointed Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Senior Professor of History and Principal, His Highness the Maharaja's College of Arts, Trivandrum, as a corresponding member of the Commission representing the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin, for three years.

AGA KHAN LEAVES FOR RANGOON

CALCUTTA, March 2.

His Highness the Aga Khan accompanied by the Begum left for Rangoon this morning aboard "Khandalla."

A number of distinguished Moslems gave them a send off at the jetty.—A. P.

ABANDON PROPOSED DUTY ON SUGAR

Karachi Appeal To Finance Member

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 2.

Rao Bahadur Shivrattan Mohatta, President, Karachi Indian Merchants Association wired to the Finance Member Government of India protesting against the proposed excise duty on sugar. The telegram says:—

Indian sugar is already unable to compete with foreign commodity The proposed burden is bound to handicap its development and jeopardise the vast national capital already invested and give a setback to the industrial enterprise generally. Moreover, several factories are seriously affected by the earthquake and others commencing work next season will be seriously prejudiced being initially handicapped.

R. B. Mohatta strongly urges the abandonment of the proposed duty.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN THANA

(From A Correspondent)

March 1

An instructive programme of demonstrations was arranged at Umele and Mulgaon near Bassein when lectures on improved paddy seeds, fertilizers crop-pests and diseases were delivered by Messrs. Modi, Inamdar and Malelu on 26th and 27th ultimo.

Parties of cultivators were led to the demonstration plots on vegetable crops, where the use of fertilizers and insecticides was fully explained. Mr. Jadhav District Deputy Collector, in his presidential address exhorted them to try the various improvements suggested.

BRING THE KIDDIES!

ON THE SPECIAL

H. O. H.

CHILDRENS DAY

Saturday, March 3rd

From 5 to 8 p.m

Admission:—Children under 14. As. 2.

This includes free admission to the Amusement Park from the Fete Grounds only

Adults:—as usual As. 4.

Note. From Friday, 2nd March, the Main Gate Admission Fee will be As. 4.

Cash Prizes will be given for Lucky Holders of Lucky Admission Tickets.

REMEMBER!!!

THE FETE & EXHIBITION CLOSES ON 5th MARCH.

Have you bought your official Programme & Souvenir Yet? on Sale Now As. 8.

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Where People Live On Snails From Jhils

Rajen Babu Formulates Problem That Faces Stricken Bihar

PEOPLE LIVE ON SNAILS!

PATNA, Feb. 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had to interrupt his tour and returned last evening. He has issued the following statement, embodying his impressions of the problem that presented themselves before him as a result of his tour:—

I have just returned after visiting Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and parts of Sitamarhi. It is unnecessary to give an account of the havoc caused by the earthquake. It has been described graphically by many visitors and sufferers before this. Suffice it to say that mere description hardly gives us a correct notion of the indescribable sufferings and miseries of the people concerned. One has to see them to know even a part of what they are going through.

PROBLEMS TO FACE.

The problems which have to be faced are the same as have been visualised and placed before the public from time to time. In the cities the problem at present is of rebuilding the crashed houses. There is no doubt that some of the most congested parts at least must be opened up, even though our resources may not permit any comprehensive scheme of town planning. It follows that a number of people will, in any case, not be able to build on their old sites. People who are occupying rented houses are also unable to find accommodation for themselves, as their landlords in many cases are notable to build houses for letting out. For both these classes of people steps should be immediately taken to provide houses of a semi permanent character and for such houses lands should be made immediately available to relief organizations which are prepared to take up the work of building such semi-permanent houses.

NO SHORT TERM LEASE.

In Monghyr there is Khas Mahal land as also the land belonging to private persons. There should be no difficulty in setting the former and, if necessary, acquiring the latter under the Land Acquisition Act. It is waste of public money to build for one year on land which will be resumable at the end of the year. Relief organisations should not be required to spend public funds on such short term lease lands. It is necessary to emphasise this, as in some quarters the impression seems to be that these semi-permanent structures are to last only for a year or so. Nothing could be more injurious to a healthy growth of the devastated towns. No one is expected to be able to build permanently for himself or for letting out within a year. People should have time to recoup and to recover and large numbers will take years before they can do that.

WANTED LAND.

So, now that the rush for some sort of flimsy shelter against cold is over, these semi-permanent structures should be something semi permanent in reality, which people could occupy until they have built permanently for themselves at leisure. Relief organizations and the Government should do everything that is humanly possible to make them comfortable. In Monghyr and in Muzaffarpur, as in other towns also, the Bihar Central Relief Committee will be prepared to arrange such semi permanent buildings which will give moderate comfort and simple sanitary arrangement if land is made available to it either by the Municipality concerned or by the Government or by owners of land.

BUILDING MATERIALS

For building purposes we shall require bamboos, thatching, grass, timber, Sal posts bricks, tiles, hardware requisites like bolts, nuts, nails, etc. Corrugated sheets of iron may also be used, but it has to be recognised that without a substantial lining the heat of summer months will be unbearable under them and similarly they afford little protection against cold in winter.

Large funds will, of course, be needed and even with a moderate estimate the cost of a house with two rooms 12' by 10' each with verandahs, a kitchen and a privy will not be less than about three hundred rupees.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE

It is estimated on reliable authority that the number of houses damaged or destroyed in the principal towns is as follows:—

Monghyr—8,000; Muzaffarpur District—12,000; Chapra—8,000; Motihari 7,500; Darbhanga—13,000; Patna—12,000; Bhagalpur 1,300; and Purnea—4,000, all valued at more than twelve crores and numbering 67,000. If even 25 per cent of these have to be replaced for the time being by semi-permanent structures, costing about three hundred rupees each, the cost will come to more than fifty lakhs. I am certain this figure errs on the side of under estimating and it is clear that it does not include the smaller towns like Samastipur, Madhubani, Bettiah, Barh, Bihar, Jamalpur, Begusarai Khagaria, not to speak of places like Mokameh, Lakhisarai, etc. which between themselves will require quite a huge amount. My original estimate of a crore for providing semi-permanent accommodation in towns has been rather confirmed by more accurate information now available.

The condition of the villagers and their residence is as bad, if not worse. There they have not only to rebuild their houses, re-excavate their wells, but also to reclaim their lands. The problem of reclamation of land is difficult. In the first instance, any accurate estimate of percentage of damaged land is impossible. Appearances sometimes deceive us. I have seen land with Rabi crop and a deposit of sand on it. The crop is green at present. But as soon as the moisture in the sand dries up, the green crop withers and the land becomes unfit for future cultivaton, unless reclaimed. The green appearance may be due to the fact that the root of the crop is in the soil underneath the deposit of sand and even though for the present the plant may show signs of life, the drying up of moisture is sure to affect it, and it is certain that, unless the sand is mixed up with the soil by some method or other, the land will become uncultivable. It is necessary to bear this in mind in making any estimate of damage to land; otherwise we may be making a gross under-estimate on account of deceptive appearance of crops. That it is not mere guess work is apparent from the fact, that at many places where the moisture has dried up, the crop, which was green a few days ago, has withered.

TREMENDOUS COST

The cost of reclamation will be tremendous, as estimates based on experiments made on small plots, some of which I have visited, show that it will vary from 20 to 120 rupees a bigha according to the depth of the deposit of sand. I am inclined to think that the bulk of the damaged land is reclaimable and reclaimable by the utilisation of the large man-power available, provided the population can be fed and kept in a condition to do the very hard work required. It has been my lot to move amongst poor-class villagers and come in intimate contact with them, but I had never before seen such misery and suffering except once in Orissa in company with Mahatmaji. I have actually seen people collecting snails from Jhils and living on them.

DRAINAGE.

Apart from the question of reclamation of land there is also the question of drainage. Large tracts, which were liable to floods before, have now become water-logged on account of channels being choked with sand and, unless immediate steps are taken life there will become impossible. On the other hand, the level of river beds has risen and you can see with your eyes that where there used to be several feet of water is hardly a streamlet running. It is difficult to say at present what can be done with regard to such areas but it is evident that unless something is done, the population will be exposed to grave risks in the rainy season. It has been suggested that large number of boats should be kept in readiness against the rainy season. We propose to do that, but where such large numbers are involved it is difficult to accommodate them all in boats to transfer them to other and safer localities.

STARK REALITY.

I discussed with some villagers in a specially damaged area whether they would like to emigrate to other places where they could be provided with land. They were unwilling, but I believe that if the land is not reclaimed, they will have no option after some time and will have to choose between death and emigration I hope, however, the alternative will not be presented to them in this form and the land, which is reclaimable, will be reclaimed and the cost involved somehow found by the Government and the people. To my mind, there is no better method of famine relief at present than to employ the large unemployed population on reclamation of land. The costs, as I have said, are tremendous. By employing them in this way we kill two birds with one stone, as we shall be providing food to those who need it and who, in any case, have to be provided with it, and at the same time reclaiming land which will provide them with food in future.

TOOK EVIDENCE OF ACCUSED

High Court Quashes Conviction By Bhusaval First-Class Magistrate

On technical grounds arising from the provisions of the Indian law excluding an accused from giving evidence like witnesses, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court quashed the sentence of 4 months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine passed on Dagdu Mahsing Patil, chairman of Varad Sim village Co-operative Credit Society.

The sentence was inflicted by the First Class Magistrate of Bhusaval, which was confirmed in appeal by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused and another man, who was the secretary, of the society, misappropriated Rs. 21-6-0 which, according to the resolution of the managing committee had to be refunded to the complainant. The secretary was acquitted on the charge of abetment, while the chairman was sentenced as above.

The defence was that the accused had paid the money to the complainant who went away in a hurry without signing a receipt.

Improbable Story

Their lordships in disposing of the revisional application, observed that the complainant had set up the story that he was six miles away from the place where the money was alleged to have been paid to him. This story was a grossly improbable one, and this important aspect of the case had not been observed by the lower court. The complainant was not a reliable type of person.

On the other hand, the fraud alleged against the accused seemed a peculiar one. If the accused and other members of the managing committee were in a conspiracy to foist the payment on the complainant, it should be expected that they would have provided themselves with some sort of receipt purporting to have been signed by the complainant.

Proceeding, their lordships observed that if on the facts they were satisfied that the conviction was right, they would not be disposed, in revision, to be so purely technical as in the present case. But the circumstances were such as to require a close examination. Neither the day-book, nor the entry in it, had been strictly proved. No witness had been called to prove the signature of the accused in the day-book.

Could Not Give Evideence

Accused persons in this country were not allowed to give evidence, and therefore, the day-book which an important document, could not be put to the accused in this case with a view to eliciting an admission from him. That being so, the prosecution had technically failed to prove their case.

For this and other reasons, their lordships sail, they were justified in taking a strict view of the case.

RS. 2,550 RECEIVED FROM ABROAD

Indian Residents Respond To Mahatma's Appeal

The Secretary of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee writes:—

In response to the appeal of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mahatma Gandhi to Indian Residents abroad, this Committee has received a cheque for Rs. 2,550 from the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, through Mrs Naidu. Of this amount, Rs. 2,500 were collected by the Social Service League, Mombasa, from the citizens of Mombasa, and Rs. 50 by Sjt. Dahyabhai L. Patel from Kampala (Uganda). The whole amount will be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

OTHER DONATIONS.

The following further donations and contributions have been received by the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee Multani Shikarpuri Panchayet, Bombay, Rs. 5,000; Bombay Koli Bandhav Rs. 95; Other donations 37-8; Total Rs 5,132-8.

THE GREAT DAY!

H.O.H.
Fete & Exhibition
Big Lucky Bag

The draw for prizes will take place at the Bandstand at 5 p. m. sharp on Sunday, March 4th.

In response to many inquiries no duplicates will be issued for tickets which have been lost.

All letters received intimating loss of tickets will be handed over to the Registered Accountants supervising the draw.

Look out for winning numbers on the 5th in all papers.

Prizes may be claimed at the Big Lucky Bag H. O. H. Fete from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Monday March 5th and Tuesday, March 6th.

THE LUCKY DAY!

BUY and FIT it with LAKSHMI—POPULAR THE BEST and ONLY SWADESHI (INDIAN MADE)

BICYCLE L. R. W. TUBES

Regd. Trade Mark.

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THE FIRST INDIAN PRODUCT

DURABLE & DEPENDABLE STRONG & ELASTIC

AGENCIES FOR DISTRICTS STILL OPEN

Manufacturers:— LAKSHMI RUBBER WORKS
Queen's Road, KARACHI.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN

LODHRA Uterine Tonic A Boon to Women

This most effective Elixir has been prepared after a special study of the works of great pharmacopists, and has been found to possess the remarkable property of bringing the reproductive functions of women into perfect order.

Menstrual disorders of any kind. Painful Menstruation, and host of other disorders in a woman's constitution too delicate to be named, have been set right by the use of—

LODHRA,
KESARI KUTEERAM
Egmore, Madras

Agents:— Ratilal Brothers
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P. M. ZAVERI & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
And all other Chemists.

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HAVOC OF MENINGITIS

Municipal Schools Closed

PEOPLE URGED TO AVOID CONGREGATIONS

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

In view of the meningitis epidemic raging in virulent form in the city all Municipal schools have been closed from to-day for 10 days.

The President of the Municipality has also issued an appeal to the people not to hold public functions, processions dinners etc, and not to attend cinemas and theatres, as this disease is believed to be spreading from large congregations of people.—A.P.

WEATHER DRY OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Mar. 2.

Weather has been generally dry over country except for a quarter inch of rain at Silcher.

FORECAST:

Dry weather generally.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES AFTER WOMAN'S MURDER

JUBBULPUR, (By Mail.)

Yet another brutal murder of a young Hindu woman, who was reported to be missing since the 19th, has now been brought to light.

Enquiries made reveal that Mst. Sundaria, aged 30, left her home on the fatal morning to pick "pallas" leaves. Not returning home by evening, her mother grew suspicious and reported her absence to the police.

The following day, Mr. Dilawar Hussain, the City Superintendent, with his subordinates combed the surrounding places and succeeded in finding the body lying in a bush at the foot of the Madan Mahal hills, with marks of deep inquries on her body with all ornaments missing. Further investigations revealed, that the deceased was last seen in company with Punchaiya a Dhemur, who was promptly arrested on suspicion, and is alleged to have confessed his crime.

The accused is further alleged to have made sensational disclosures to the police in connection with other murders committed recently, which have so far been shrouded in mystery, and further sensational developments are shortly expected.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul; skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

To take those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

The Idol of the Millions—the Most Loveable Comedian

SYDNEY HOWARD

In a delightful entertaining

Musical Comedy

TROUBLE

A light-hearted funny episode—with an enchanting pleasure-cruise on the wide, wide ocean with

GAMES ON DECK-IN THE GYMNASIUM— AT A CONCERT—AT A FANCY DRESS BALL full of riotous fun and laughter

Sydney Howard

Dressed as a Moor in the lovely city of Tangiers —and as Brittania in a Fancy-Dress-Ball provokes hearty mirthquakes

Plans Open — Reserve your Seats in advance

To-night 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS MEET

Move To Safeguard Interests

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE FORMED

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

Practically every shade of newspaper interest responded to Doctor B. C. Roy's invitation for the Newspaper Proprietors' Conference which was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Doctor Roy.

Among those present were Mr. K. Srinivasan, Proprietor and Managing Editor, the "Hindu", Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor and Managing Director, "Swadeshi Mitran," Mr. H. E. Wouters of the "Pioneer", Pandit K. Santhanam of Lahore, Mr. P. N' Sinha, Managing Director of the "Hindustan Times", Doctor B. C. Roy and Mr. S. C. Roy, Directors of "Forward", Mr. J. C. Gupta, Managing Director, "Advance", Mr. S. C. Mazumdar and Mr. M. L. Sen of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika," Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Dr. B. C. Roy briefly explained the objects of the Conference and read messages of sympathy from those who are unable to attend the Conference for want of sufficient notice.

Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the "Statesman" wrote:—

"I am in accord with the proposal for forming the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and am very sorry that owing to short notice it is impossible for me to attend the meeting to-day.

"If however I can be of assistance to the Committee which will further consider the question, I shall be most ready to do all that I can."

"CHRONICLE'S" SYMPATHY

Among the newspapers the "Bombay Chronicle," the "New Orissa" the "Daily News" and the "Kesari" wrote or telegraphed expressing sympathy and wishing the Conference every success.

After some preliminary discussion, the Conference unanimously resolved to starting the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and agreed to the following principles which were referred for detailed examination to the Committee:

The central purpose of the Organisation will be to safeguard the interest of the Newspaper Press in all its varied aspects. The following groups of subjects were outlined for examination by the Committee:—

On matters pertaining to mechanics of journalism the following objects were outlined by way of illustration:—

Levy of duty on raw materials, such as, machinery and newsprint; and facilities offered by postal, telegraphic, railway and other services.

On matters relating to the profession of journalism the Conference agreed that under this head should come organisation and control of news services and also recruitment and training of journalists.

PRIVILEGES OF PAPERS

As regards privileges of newspapers, emphasis was laid on corporate action for safeguarding the rights and privileges accorded to newspapers.

Dealing with the standards of journalism, the Conference expressed the view that the Association had the right to control newspaper ethics, such as publication of particular kinds of advertisement, particular methods of stimulating circulation, uneconomic price level and sales of copies and other kindred matters.

The Conference further resolved that the Foundation Members who had the right of adding to their number should form the Association.

COMMITTEE.

It was also resolved that a Committee consisting of representatives of "Advance", "Amrita Bazar Patrika", the "Statesman", "Forward", the "Hindustan Times", the "Leader", the "Pioneer", the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Madras Mail", the "Hindu" and the "Swadeshi Mitran" with Mr. K. Shinivasan, Managing Editor, the "Hindu", as Convenor should draft Atricles of Association to be circulated to the Foundation Members one week before the next meeting.

It is understood that a fuller and more representative meeting will be held early, in April in Calcutta.—United Press.

Bhuskute, the Nazir of the Sankheda Court Ahmedabad and the clerk working under him have been dismissed by Government for making corrections in Court Books and entering names of annonymous and false persons in the register as employees.

It is understood that Mr. Sudama Prasad of the Shajahanpur Conspiracy case is on hunger strike in the Agra Central Jail.

The cause of the hunger strike is said to be the prisoner's demand to be placed in "A" class.

FORGERY AND CHEATING ALLEGED

Anglo-Indian Salesman Committed To Bombay Sessions

Henry Edwin Sherry, an Anglo-Indian, salesman, was committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bobmay on Friday to take his trial at the High Court Sessions, on three charges (1) of theft, (2) using a forged paying-in slip as genuine, and (3) cheating Mr. Pithale, a cashier's clerk of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay, and inducing him to deliver a sum of Rs. 300 as stipulated in the slip.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused on January 5 last, removed a paying-out slip from the head-clerk's desk in the office of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., and filled in the slip for Rs. 300/- and forged the signature of an officer of the company on it. He was further alleged to have presented the slip in the office and induced a clerk named Pithale to pay him the amount of Rs. 300.

The fraud was discovered the same day and a complaint was lodged with the police. The accused was arrested at the Bandra Railway Station and handed over to the Palton Road Police on 9th January.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 700 with a surety of 100, pending his trial.

LOUGHRAN FIGHTS CLEVERLY

Loughran lived up to his reputation as a boxing master, and took four of the first five rounds, feinting superbly and making Carnera's defence look like that of a novice. He once had the audacity to punch Carnera on the nose.

The Italian was annoyed and lashed out, but he was unable to catch his pigmy opponent. The latter however tired in the face of terrific odds and roughing tactics of the Champion, and was unable to withstand the 5 to 1 favourite's savage onslaughts.

Loughran won only the eleventh round thereafter, honours in the eighth round going evenly. The remainder of the rounds were Carnera's.

The weights were:—Carnera, 19st. 4lbs.; Loughran 13st. 11lbs.—Reuter.

BAIL BOND CANCELLED

The bail-bond to retain a Persian she-cat, over which raged a dispute between Mrs. Mayers, Cozy Corner, and H. Abumiya, was cancelled on Thursday by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum Court as a result of inquiries instituted into the case with regard to its various owners, viz., one Dwarkadas Mathuradas, Dr. Akula and Mr. Faithful, Chief Officer of S. S. "Versova", who is now in England.

The worth of the cat in question has been estimated to be Rs. 50 by Mrs. Mayers who also gave it to understand that the loss had been reported in the daily news-papers.

NEW ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC RECORDS

Punjab Annexes Most Of Events

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Seven new All-India records were created at the 6th Indian Olympic Games which were formally closed this evening by the Viceroy who also distributed the prizes.

Four of the records were set up by competitors from the Punjab, which province also annexed most of the events.

An outstanding feature of the games was two achievements of Naranjan Singh of the Punjab in hop step and jump and in long jump. In the former event he cleared 46ft. 4 inches, which is nearly one foot above the previous All-India record. In the latter event, he jumped 22 ft. 10 1/2 inches, thus raising the previous All-India Record by nearly six inches.—A. P.

VULTURE SMASHES PLANE'S PROPELLER

Machine Bursts Into Flames And Crashes

CALCUTTA, March 2

Crashing to the ground as a result of a vulture smashing the propeller of his machine which burst into flames, M. Chartories, the young French Airman who was on a pleasure flight to Saigon from Paris which he left about three weeks ago had a narrow escape from serious injury near Kanchrapara about 22 miles from Calcutta.

He was flying only at an altitude of 200 feet from the ground when a vulture flew into the propeller smashing one of the blades and causing the machine to nose dive.

M. Chartoire was thrown from the cockpit to land by the side of the plane which was burning furiously.

With the help of the villagers the macine was saved from being completely gutted.—(United Press)

CLEVEREST BUDGET FOR MANY YEARS

M. L. A. Praises Schuster's Work

NEW DELHI, March 1

Mr. S. K. Mahapatra, M. L. A., Joint Secretary of the Assembly Rural Group in the Assembly is of opinion that Sir George Schuster has made his last budget one of the cleverest for many years. Although he had a windfall of about two crores by the award of the Capitation Tribunal, he had to face an extremely bad year. But he has succeeded in not only more than balancing the budget but in giving very substantial help to the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.

The Rural Group expected much more for the relief of agricultural distress, at least removal of export duty on rice, but they are sorely disappointed. (United Press).

DUMPING OF FOREIGN RICE

Mr. Bajpai Says In Assembly Govt. Have No Exact Information

NEW DELHI, March 2.

In expectation of an interesting discussion on the general budget for 1934-35 as presented by the Hon'ble Sir George Schuster the Finance Member in the Assembly on February 27, visitors' galleries were pretty full to-day.

During the question hour Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. Sitakanta Mahapatra were told by Mr. G. S. Bajpai that the Government had seen the Press report that the Japanese Steamer "Misaki Maru" had arrived in the Madras Harbour on February 14 with 2,000 tons of Siamese rice but the Government have no precise information.

Mr. Bajpai further said that 23,853 and 9,980 tons of rice were imported into India from Siam and Indo-China respectively on December 15 1933 and February 19 1934 respectively.

In all 17,275 tons of rice from countries other than Siam and Indo-China were imported from October 1, 1933, to December 21, 1933.

Replying to Mr. Sita Kanta Mahapatra, Mr. P. R. Rau said:—

Construction of Batala Beas Railway was sanctioned in 1,928 and a section of the line between Batala and Qadian has since been opened for traffic.

N. W. R.'s RECOMMENDATIONS.

The North Western Railway Advisory Committee at Lahore recently recommended that the completion of line as far as Hargobindpur might be reinvestigated and the agent agreed to do so.

Sir George Schuster told Mr Gaya Prasad Singh that the Government had received a communication from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, suggesting that as an encouragement to donations for the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund Contributions to the Fund should be allowed as charge against profits and will not be chargeable to income tax of super tax but the Government regret their inability to accept the suggestion.

PUBLIC TENDERS.

Replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy's question asked in his absence by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh as to whether public tenders had been invited for the new contract for carriage of mails by sea Sir Frank Noyce stated that tenders had not been invited as on close examination of the matter it was considered preferable in view of present uncertainties particularly as to the future relations of India with Burma, to arrange by negotiation with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company for continuance of the existing arrangements for the carriage of mails by sea for a further period under arrangements involving no increase in the aggregate annual payment."

"This arrangement has been made for two years from Feb. 1 1934," concluded Sir Frank Noyce.—United Press.

Don't Miss It!

"Chronicle-Sentinel" Earthquake Number

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi	Sachchidananda Sinha
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	K. F. Nariman
Babu Rajendra Prasad	Dr. S. N. Sen, (Director, Alipore Observatory)
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.	Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.	Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Acharya P. C. Ray	Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Dr. M. A. Ansari.	Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
M. A. Jinnah	L. R. Tairsee
M. S. Aney	S. Satyamurti
Prof. C. N. Vakil	J. K. Mehta
Prof. S. K. Mitra	B. G. Horniman
Prof. K. T. Shah	Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.,
Mrs. Hansa Mehta	M. C. Chagla
R. P. Masani	K. M. Munshi
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)	Sardar Sardul Singh
	R. R. Batheja
	Nagindas T. Master

Besides there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

PRICE: As. 4

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Training And Gallop Notes

Spinner's Cottage Shapes Well On Track

Sanguine And Arab Flag Will Bear Watching

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The following gallops were done by horses running on Saturday:—

SPINNER'S COTTAGE (Selby) travelled an easy 9 furlongs on the race track. Very well.

INVERCANNIE (Selby) galloped an easy mile. Good.

GLENALMOND (Northmore) and BRAY BEAU (Whiteside) covered 9 furlongs on the race track. The former was better.

PHARE (Graham) beat ARTHUR (Harding) over 5 furlongs.

PHARAOH III (Brace) easily beat CARNELIAN (Graham) over 10 furlongs on the race track.

TRELAWNE (Bowley) galloped an easy 10 furlongs. Fair.

LIS (Whiteside) was sent 10 furlongs. She is fit and well.

WHOOPEE (R. Boy) extended ARGUS (Stokes) over 10 furlongs. The former finished very strongly.

CASTLETON (Raffaele) galloped a mile on the race track. Good.

INDUCEMENT (McCarthy) beat CONCILLIATOR (Bullock) in a 9 furlongs. They are well.

JELAL SHAH (Harding) galloped 10 furlongs on the race track. A smart gallop.

ZARANE (Raffaele) did pacework over 1-1|2 miles. Fit.

TAN (selby) and MONREALE (Dall Acqua) galloped a mile on the race track. Tan finished very well.

INSOMNIA (Graham) and KNOCKDON (Brace) galloped a mile on the race track. The former won by a couple of lengths.

DANDY BRUSH (Evans) and HERO WORSHIP (Clarke) were extended over a mile on the tan. The former won by a short margin.

HONEYSUCKLE (M. Hoyt) spurted 4 furlongs. Well.

KNIGHT AT ARMS (Brace) and SANGUINE (Graham) galloped 6 furlongs on the race track. They finished about level.

FANCIFUL (Clarke) covered 6 furlongs. Fair.

SAVOY (Meekings) galloped 6 furlongs on the grass. Fair.

DAFTRUM (Dillon) and CHANTRY (McCarthy) galloped 5 furlongs on the race track. The former finished very well.

FACINO (R. Boy) and BELLE OF YORK (Meherji) galloped 6 furlongs on the grass. Fair.

QUARRY (Blyth) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. Fit.

SCINDIA (Blyth) and ARAB FLAG (Dillon) galloped 5 furlongs on the grass. The latter won easily.

AMIR (McCarthy) travelled 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

IRAQ GIFT (McCarthy) spurted three furlongs. well.

FAUST (C. Hoyt) easily best JAFFAL (M. Hoyt) over a mile. Good.

MANVAR (Brace) finished better than SERHEED (M. Hoyt) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

FARHAN PASHA (Khalil) beat DAHES (R. Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

ROYAL CROWN (Selby) and COPPER KING (Burn) galloped 6 furlongs. Both finished well.

TORPEDO (Meekings) galloped an easy 5 furlongs. He is ready.

CHIEF MATE (R. Boy) and MONEY ORDER (Blyth) galloped 6 furlongs on the grass. The former won easily.

CARNERA (Jones) beat WAFADAR (R. Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

WATCHMAKER II (R. Boy) and TAIR AL ZAMAN (R. Boy) galloped 6 furlongs. The former won by a length.

HITLER (Selby) went 6 furlongs on the grass. In good condition.

KHALIL (Marrable) beat a stable companion over 6 furlongs.

Acceptances For To-day's Races

Twenty One Runners In Aga Khan's Cup

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race (2-30 p. m.)

T.. KURLA PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, ..s. 1,500; second, Rs 500; third, Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Grey Wolf 8/11; Ma'youf Pasha 8/11; Faras 8/11; Bedair Falieh 8/11; Masaud 8/10; Titar 8/9; Hadban Beg 8/9; Vasna 8/9; Khalil 8/9; White House 8.9 Rashash 8/5; Saudaghar 8/4; Zobba 8/4; Little Wonder 8/4; Poppy Day 8/4; Faddak 8/4; Dolfuss 8/4; Legion of Honour 8/4.

2nd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE KURLA PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs .

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W.A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Serheed 9/1; Farhan Pasha 8/11 The Knut 8/10; Sumsoom 8/9; Mooflis 8/9; Tair al Zaman 8/5; Sun Rose 8/4; Alharith 8/4; Mosul King 8/4; Nayazi 8/4; Royal Crown 8/4; Chief Mate 8/4; Havana 8/4; English Star 8/4; Hoomaila 8/0; Nelson 8/0; Wansa 8/0; Soomair 8/0.

3rd Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE KURLA PLATE. (Division III). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W.A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Elhadi 9/3; Soufa 9/1; Green Lawn 8/11; Khusroo 8/10; Kingfisher 8/9; Hitler 8/9; Araby 8/9; Farewell 8/4; Taj 8/4; Silver Fish 8/4; Jaffal 8/4; Torpedo 8/4; Carnera 8/4; Warship 8/4; Watchmaker II 8/4; Ace of Hearts 8/4; Mo.. 8/4.

4th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 3,000 or over.

Daftrum 9/4; Knight at Arms 8/11 Sanguine 7/9; Belle of York 8/4; Telephone 8/4; Cheer Up 8/1; Honeysuckle 7/12; Savoy 7/7; Spring Song 7/5; Fanciful 7/2; Cruiser 7/0; Cantry 6/10.

5th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE SYRIAH PLATE. (Division II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 7.. third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Anchor 9/7; Scindia 9/3; Mansfield 9/3; Al Ghazi 8/12; Amir 7/7; Saduzaman 8/11; Pailazaman 7/4; Moon Spark 8/10; Danger 8/10; Arab Flag 8/5; Kolhapur Queen 8/5; Gurji Beg 8/5; Sa'a.. i 8/4; Blue Star 8/3; Rajput 7/11; Kayid Saud 7/9; Hattamtai 7/9; Tamim 7/8; Faithful II 7/7; Zeebar 7/7; Jinanar 7/4.

6th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Custodian 9/7; Greek Burn 9/4; Cavern 9/0; Martin Place 8/9, Hero Worship 8/9; Arthur 8/7; Tan 8/5; Greek Glen 8/5; Rare Wine 8/5; Bright Nigger 8/5; Superlative 8/4; Insomnia 7/0; Dandy Brush 8/2; Arran Comrade 7/12, G.. Pearl 7/11; Gift Horse 7/7; Eliza's Start 7/4.

7th Race (5-30 .. m.)

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Dis.. nce—1½ Miles.

A Cup value £100, sterling presented by H H The Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., GCSI GCIE, and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Tel Asur 10/3; Grand Wazir 9/11 Whoopee 8/10; Argus 8/7; Glenalmond 9/11; Bray Beau 9/9; Spinner's Cottage 9/7; Invercannie 8/6; Pharaoh III 9/4; Carnelian 8/4; Vamos 9/4; Trelawne 9/1; The Greek 8/11; Galumph 8/9; Buland 8/0; Spanish Wish 7/13; Tohunga 7/5; Glen Gowan 7/3; Phar.. 7/0 Message 6/12; Lis 6/10.

8th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE CARNARVON PLATE. Distance—About 1½ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Galumph 9/2; Corcy 9/1; Saint Amour 7/12; Bonne Tete 8/11; Bucentaur 8/7; Ramah 8/2; Jelal Sh.. h 7/11; Greek Burn 7/11; Manipulator 7/9; Essexbrook 7/6 Inducement 7/1; Miss Mount 7/0; Conciliator 6/10

9th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE SYRIAN PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Vershan 9/7; Watchmaker 8/11; Sumoom 8/7; Burgess 8/5; Empire 8/4; Rushdi 8/4; Nazam 8/3; Tennyson 8/0; Iraq Gift 8/0; Quarry 7/11; Black King 7/8; El Faras 7/7; Blue Funnel 7/4; Lamington 7/4; Riyad II 7/2; Square Deal 7/0; Sunspot 6/12.

Straight from the HORSE'S MOUTH BY "SENEX"

The following are the selections for the Second Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st RACE.

KHALIL 1
DOLRUSS 2
ZOBBA 3

2nd RACE.

HAVANA 1
WANSA 2
TAIR AL ZAMAN 3

3rd RACE.

TORPEDO 1
GREEN LAWN 2
KHUSROO 3

4th RACE.

KNIGHT AT ARMS 1
FANCIFUL 2
DAFTRUM 3

5th RACE.

PAILAZAMAN 1
AMIR 2
KOLHAPUR QUEEN ... 3

6th RACE.

GREEK BURN 1
TAN 2
BRIGHT NIGGER 3

7th RACE.

LIS 1
INVERCANNIE 2
GLEN GOWAN 3

8th RACE.

INDUCEMENT 1
BONNE TETE 2
BUCENTAUR 3

9th RACE.

SUMOOM 1
NAZAM 2
BURGESS 3

AROUND THE COURTS

Rama Hari, a Port Trust coolie, who was witnessing a bonfire lit to celebrate "Holi," at Wadi Bunder on Wednesday, and who accidentally sustained burns as a result of his clothes catching fire, died in the G. T. Hospital on Friday morning.

* * *

Sheik Mahomed Sheik Yusuf, a motor driver of the Government House, Bombay, who sustained extensive burns as a result of a petrol fire, which broke out at the Dhobi Quarters of the Government House on Feb. 26, died in the Government House Hospital on Thursday. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to burns.

* * * *

Yeshwant Mahadeo alleged to be a cat-burglar, was placed before Mr. I. N Mehta on a charge of stealing gold and silver wares valued at Rs. 1012, and was let out on bail.

* * * *

Three persons were placed before I. N. Mehta, Girgaum Court, to answer charge of stealing numerous cycles from Charni Road Junction. They were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 150.

LATEST BETTING ON LINCOLNSHIRE

LONDON, March 1.

The following is the latest London betting on Lincolnshire:—

10 to 1 Quartz (Taken and Offered).

100 to 7 Play On (Offered), 100 to 6 Taken.

100 to 6 Versicle (Offered), 18 to 1 Taken.—Reuter's Special.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS CAUSE MANY DEATHS

Accidents Are On The Increase

Accidents, fatal and non-fatal due to electricity are on the increase.

One high authority has stated that they are bound to increase even more rapidly in the next ten years owing to the wider use of electricity for domestic and industrial purposes.

Yet only two people in Britain —Dr. A. M. Critchley, M D., ChB., D.Ph., and Miss Hilary Long, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.—have made a special study of the treatment of electric shock.

A paper on "Clinical Features and Treatment of Electrical Injuries," by Miss Long, in the current "Medical Press and Circular" reveals the variety of effects that electric shock can have on the human body, and the blunders, sometimes fatal to the victim, that have resulted from lack of medical knowledge.

BAFFLING CASE.

For instance, when a man receives an elecric shock he sometimes falls apparently dead. There is no sign of breathing, no sound of the heart beating, and the pulse stops. Artificial respiration is tried for perhaps twenty minutes and then abandoned as hopeless.

"It must be begun on the scene of the accident, and continued for at least an hour, even in the apparent absence of success," says Miss Long.

Queer things happen that even men who have made a life-long study of electric shock cannot understand.

The most baffling example occurred recently. Only four cases of it are known.

This is what happens:—

A man receives an electric shock and collapses as if dead. After a few seconds he stands up, makes a perfectly sensible remark, such as "I've been struck", walks three yards—and then falls dead.

Human resistance to electrical shock varies. Even in the individual it varies from minute to minute. No one knows why.

It has been found that a person prepared for electric shock, such as a workman handling electric wires or machinery, is in less danger of injury than the person to whom the shock is completely unexpected.

Much remains to be learned about electrocution if lives are not to be thrown away through ignorance.

Jamnagar.—For the first time during the last 35 years, Mr Moosabhai U. Darwan, a Jamnagari has been appointed to the post of the Station Master at Jamnagar, in obedience to the wishes and orders of H.H. the Jam Saheb.—United Press.

CENSORING OF CINEMA FILMS

Intersting Questions In Punjab Council

LAHORE, Mar. 1

Replying in the Punjab Council to the question regarding the censoring of the cinema films and the objections raised by different committees, the Revenue Member stated that films produced in the Punjab are censored by the Punjab Board while others censored either by the Bombay or the Bengal Board which are re-censored here, if considered objectionable, by the holders of licences under Cinematograph Act are required to supply the Board and the District Magistrate a synopsis of the films at least 48 hours before they are exhibited and the District Magistrate is empowered to require a private exhibition and if necessary to prohibit the exhibition.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

In reply to another question the Revenue Member informed the House that the attention of the Government was not invited to the growing unemployment in the province and the Government has got no information as regards their number but it is doing its best to stimulate agriculture, industry and trade.

Munshi Ahmadin, president of Nawjawan Shabha, stated the Revenue Member, sentenced recently is not suffering from any lung disease as rumoured. That his weight increased by 40 lbs was the information supplied by the Government.

STILL IN JAIL.

The same member informed the House that 18 prisoners convicted under Martial Law and 9 prisoners convicted in connection with various conspiracy cases of 1914-15 are still in jail and the Government is not in a position to make any statement as regards their further detention.

ABDUCTION CASES.

The Revenue Member further stated in the year 1932 there were 504 abduction cases with 261 convictions but the Government is not able to state how many of them were accompanied with murder and riot.

Replying further to another question about premature execution in the Lahore Jail the Government said that one of the prisoners was 22 years old and the other was a widower who murdered his wife No claim for compensation is so far made.—(United Press).

IDENTIFIED HIMSELF WITH MYSORE RYOT

Dr. Coleman Retires After 26 Years Disinterested Service

(From Our Corresponsent).

BANGALORE, Feb. 27.

After 26 years of close contact with Agriculture in Mysore, during which period several measures calculated to improve the position of the ryot, have been effected, Dr. L. C. Coleman, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, retired from service from to-day.

Mr. A. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, succeeds Dr. Coleman as Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

26 YEARS OF SERVICE

Entering the Mysore service in January 1908, as Mycologist and Entomologist, Dr. Coleman soon made a mark and won the esteem of Government and people alike, for his disinterested service in the cause of Agriculture. In 1913, he was made Director of Agriculture in Mysore, which position, he has been occupying ever since. During the whole period of service, Dr. Coleman fully identified himself with the Mysore Ryot and was ever a guiding star in all their movements.

At an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union, Bangalore, held on Sunday last, a resolution was passed, placing on record the invaluable services rendered by Dr. Coleman, the President of the Union, to Agriculture in Mysore.

In reply to the resolution, Dr. Coleman thanked the Union for the kind words said about him and said that he parted from them with the kindliest feelings to all those with whom he had been associated, with feelings of profound loyalty to H. H. the Maharaja, and the present Government, and with feelings of most profound gratitude to the many officers of the State.

The future home of Dr. Coleman, will presumably be Canada.

Ajmer Flower And Vegeble Show

AJMER, Feb. 27.

Except for the standard of quality maintained throughout its long career, this year's Flower and Vegetable Show, the 47th of its kind, was anything but a success. The number of entries was far below the normal, perhaps owing to the cold wave that swept over the country recently.

First prizes in table decorations were awarded to Mrs. M. Nelson and Mrs. R. A. Heatley.—A. P.

TOTAL DONATIONS MERE DROP IN OCEAN

It Requires Many Crores To Give Start In Life To Those Who Have Lost Their Means Of Livelihood

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Feb. 26.

The problem which faces the Central Relief Committee is baffling. The committee has not money enough to undertake even part of the work of reconstruction.

Keen disappointment has been felt at the lack of response from foreign countries. Lord Mayor's appeal has not fetched any substantial amount. The appeals of Mahatma Gandhi, Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Tagore have fallen on deaf ears. When it is remembered that in the Japanese earthquake of 1923 the total foreign contribution was two crores sixteen lacks yens (a Yen in those days was equal to a little over Rs. 1-4-0) and India contributed to the extent of 3,72,000 yens. the contrast is disheartening.

"FRIGHTFUL PROBLEM."

With the funds at the disposal of the Bihar Central Relief Committee it is not possible to undertake even a part of the work of reconstruction. The most fertile part of the province has been practically ravaged. According to the estimate of the Government 45 miles square have been seriously affected, and unless this vast area covered with sand varying from one inch to many feet is reclaimed the entire economic life of the province will be disorganised. This is the most frightful problem of all, and it is beyond the capacity of the Central Relief Committee with its limited resources to solve this problem. Government also have not given any indication of what they are going to do with regard to this matter.

IMPENDING FAMINE.

The unprecedented catastrophe was preceded by floods and this has further complicated the situation. Famine is a certainty, and it appears that doles will have to be distributed for about eight months. That will exhaust the resources of the Committee. It was expected that the work of distributing immediate relief would be over in a month, but the famine conditions obtaining in the affected areas will necessitate distributing food for a fairly long time. Babu Rajendra Prasad is touring in the affected areas to have a first hand knowledge of affected areas to have a first hand knowledge of the situation. When he is back on March 3 he will call a meeting of the Committee, to discuss schemes of reconstruction.

GOVT.'S INDECISION.

The Central Relief Committee can only supplement the activities of the Government and unless the Government disclose the kind of work they intend to do, it will not be possible for this Committee to form its own programme. But the Government do not seem to be clear in their own mind as to what they should do. This indecision on the part of the Government is an obstacle to the planning of a programme by the Central Relief Committee.

DROP IN OCEAN.

My impression is that the total donations will scarcely reach a crore. I am calculating on the following basis. The Viceroys fund and the Central Relief Committee fund will account for about sixty lakhs: the Mayor's fund about 10 lakhs; other committees like the Marwari Relief, Red Cross etc. may very nearly bring the sum to a crore. Even if one crore is reached it will be a mere drop in the ocean. It will require many times one crore to cover the cost of damage done to the province and to give a start in life to those who have lost their means of livelihood.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

City Of Stalls In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

A city of stalls is gradually springing up at the All-India Industrial Exhibition. The Exhibition grounds are more spacious than last year's, with gravelled walks and grassy tracts. The number of stalls are more than last year's. Many prominenet firms in India are also represented. The prominent amongst them are the Bengal Chemical, the Calcutta Celluloid works, Birds Cement, Gwalior State Industries, Dhariwal Woollen Mills. The Lalimli Woollen Mills, Bengal Drug and Chemical Works and the Laxmi Sewing Machines. The stalls are arranged in different composite groups.

The Industries Department Delhi Province, with a number of local manufacturing firms, has its stalls separately and occupies a very prominent position near the entrance. Further away in the middle the big cloth mills of India vie with one another in displaying their multi-coloured goods. Some of the prominent amongst them are the Delhi Cloth Mills Ltd., the Arvind Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, Birla Cotton and Weaving Mills Ltd., Delhi, the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd., Bangalore, etc.

Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun and the Products and Ceramic Section Benares Hindu University have also their stalls.

The manufacturers of the Kashmir Cigarettes have offered all their profits in this exhibition to the Bihar Relief Fund.

The list of the stalls under the Industries Department is as follows:—

Modern Chemical Works, Delhi, Liberty Chemical Works manufacturers of the Liberty Ink, Products of the Dhakla Rural School, Trident Cycle Manufacturing Co., the Hindustan Hosiery Works, and the Bali and Co., Toy manufacturers

A grand attractive programme is being arranged at the All-India Industrial Exhibition on Holi festival, consisting of fire works, singing parties and danda dance.—United Press.

ORDER ON MEMBER OF GURUDWARA COMMITTEE

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

The following notice has been served on S. Waryam Singh "Eutt" member S.G.P.C., by the District Magistrate, Lahore:—

"S. Waryam Singth is hereby called upon to show cause in writing why the Arms License held by him should not be cancelled on account of his connection with activities of subversive order.

If his reply to this notice is not received the decision will be arrived at "ex-parte."—United Press.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER EPIDEMIC

Ahmedabad Is Worst Affected Centre

The Director of Information, Bombay states:—

Cerebro-spinal fever has broken out in several towns in the Bombay Presidency and so far the following attacks and deaths have been reported:—

Bombay City Jan. 27, attacks 7; deaths 7; Karachi Oct. 31, 1933 attacks 2; deaths 2; Shikarpur Nov. 27, 1933 attacks 22; deaths 18; Hyderabad Dec. 29, 1933 attacks 8; deaths 5; Ahmedabad Dec. 9,1933 attacks 89; deaths 39; Ghatkopar Feb. 16; 1934 attacks 5; deaths 5.

Out of these towns, Ahmedabad is worst affected. The Municipality of Ahmedabad is taking precautions. Accommodation has been arranged for treatment of the sick in Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital; sufficient and expert staff has been provided and every attempt is being made to obtain sufficient quantities of serum. The public has been informed of the ways in which the disease spreads and advised to take the necessary precautions. Patients are also treated in the Civil Hospital.

The disease does not spread rapidly like some other infactious diseases, but a few outbreaks of considerable magnitude have occurred in the past. It is, therefore, necessary to take preventive measures in places where it has broken out. Attention to general health, regular habits, avoiding overcrowded houses and places of amusement, keeping away from patients and the contacts, gargling of mouth and douching of nose with salt solution, are the most important preventive measures. It should also be realised by the public that patients have more chances of recovery if treated early under expert supervision and for this reason they should be removed to the hospital as soon as the diagnosis is made.

NOT A NEW DISEASE.

Cerebro-spinal fever or cerebro-spinal Meningitis as it is sometimes called, is not altogether a new disease in Bombay Presidency and few sporadic cases were reported every year in some towns, but this year it has increased to a large extent. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, issued a warning in March 1933 that there was a danger of cerebro-spinal fever increasing in India; the warning helped the local bodies to be on the look-out, and take measures as soon as the disease broke out

SHORTS MAKE HISTORY

ESTORAL (Portugal), (By Mail).

Miss Joan Ridley, the English lawn tennis player, appeared in shorts for her match in the final of the Estoril (Portugal) international mixed doubles championship. No woman before had appeared in shorts on a lawn tennis court in Portugal.

Rugby.—A joint conciliation board of the employers and the employees for the road transport industry, which will sit under an independent chairman, has been constituted and it is contemplated that it will deal not only with wages, house and working conditions.—B. O. W.

I Plunge Myself into the Past .....

Look there in the annals of our history

I see a daughter of
A RAJPUT KING with Sword in her hand and softness in her heart

I pick her up and bring along with me on the Silver Screen

Tara Sundari

15th March

WEST-END TALKIES

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KRISHNA MOVIETONE'S
Social Picture

NAVCHETAN

SOCIAL TALKIE FIRST OF ITS TYPE

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Miss MOTI—Mr. BADRI.
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2nd GLORIOUS WEEK
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MOONLIGHT
MELODY
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JAL
in leading role
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Panna, Sabitadevi, Yakub, Asooji, Charlie Nyampally & Others

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93 FEATURED PLAYERS including-
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with MARGARET SULLAVAN JOHN BOLES
A JOHN M. STAHL
Production produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr.
Suggested by the book by Frederick Lewis Allen.
Presented by Carl Laemmle.
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BERT WHEELER
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in
THE CUCKOOS
9— SONG HITS —9
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Lavish Scenes in technicolor

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The new and rational way is to take off the complexion itself, with all its offensive marks. Just get some pure mercolized wax at the chemist's, and use at night the same as cold cream. Remove next morning with water and soap, following with dash of cold water. The mercolized wax absorbs the half-dead scarf skin in flaky particles, so gradually no one guesses you are treating your face—unless it be by the result, which is truly wonderful. There is nothing like it for bestowing a natural healthy and beautiful complexion.

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TRADE AND FINANCE:—

MONEY MARKET KEEPS FIRM

Expansion Of Currency Likely

GILT—EDGED SECURITIES VERY STEADY

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Mar. 2.

MONEY.

Money was firm during the early part of the week with call quoted as high as 5 1/2 per cent and it is reported that some of the banks had recourse to the Imperial Bank of India for short-term borrowing. During the latter part of the week, however, money was slightly easier and call loans were available at 2 1/2 per cent. The payment of Rs. 468 lacs of maturing treasury bills during the latter part accounted for the comparative ease. If demand for money continues as at present for financing gold shipment as well as merchandise exports, it is quite possible that renewals of treasuries will be smaller, with the result that Government may either have to increase their borrowing for ways and means from the Imperial Bank or resort to expansion of currency. In fact the intermediates sold last week were very small and amounted to only Rs. 9.25 lacs, and Government had to increase the return on treasury bill from Rs. 1-14-5 to Rs. 2-1-4 per annum. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 117.02 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 2 per cent. two months 2 1/4 per cent. and three to six months 2 1/2 per cent.

GIFT-EDGED MARKET.

Gild-edged were very steady during the week following the presentation of the budget proposals and the speech of the Hon. the Finance Member in connection therewith in the Legislative Assembly on the 27th February. No fresh borrowing either in India or in England is proposed and this was taken as a bull factor and prices of all scrips advanced. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper moved up to as high as Rs. 86-14 and the volume of business reported was large though on speculative account. Investment demand also continued in other scrips. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper eased slightly at the close to Rs. 86-11 and 3 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1947-50 to Rs. 96-2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 100-9, 1943 loans to Rs. 102-7 and 1934-37 to Rs. 100-11. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan advanced to Rs. 106-11, while 1934 bonds were unchanged at Rs. 101. 5 per cent. loan due 1939-44 gained about 5 annas to Rs. 107-1, 1940-43 to Rs. 107-7 and 1945-55 tax free loan to Rs. 114-11. 5 1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan kept almost unchanged at Rs. 107-12. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 105-10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was very steady particularly for near position owing partly to the monetary situation and partly to fresh business in connection with gold exports. Merchandise export bills also were placed in small quantities. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 6-1/16d. and buyers 1s 6-3/32d. Forward rates were steady, but trading was dull, as most of the business in gold was for early shipments. The following are the forward quotations:—April 1/6 1/32; May 1/6 and June 1/5 31/32.

The dollar sterling quotation moved between dol. 5.05 1/8 and 5.07 7/8, closing at the latter figure. The Paris-London cross rate declined further during the week from 77.78 to 76.96 and closed at 77.34. The Belga and the Italian lira in London finished at 21.84 and 59.96 respectively.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady throughout and price fluctuations were narrow. The rate for ready moved between Rs. 33-12-3 and Rs. 34-0 per tola ready. Arrivals from upcountry are about 40,000 tolas a day and prices ruled well on export parity. Fresh business for export was moderate and mostly for near shipments. The quotation for sovereigns ruled steady closing at Rs. 21-5-6 for ready and Rs. 21-6-0 for delivery March 28. Stocks on hand are estimated at 3 lacs tolas, and the daily offtake average some 3,000 tolas. In London the price of gold improved to 137/1 at the close Last week's shipment per s.s. "Ranpura" amounted to Rs. 1.41 crores and per s.s. "Mantua" Rs. 10-30 lacs. The highest and lowest rates were Rs. 34-0 and Rs. 33-11-6 for ready and March 2 settlement and Rs. 34-0-6 and Rs. 33-12 for April 3 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,09,988 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver was a very active market both prior to the announcement of the budget proposals and there after. The import duty on the metal is now reduced from 7 1/2 annas to 5 annas per ounce. Profit taking caused a sharp decline in rates following the budget announcement, However during the latter part firm advices from London and New York caused a spurt in rates and ready improved to Rs. 56-4, but reacted and closed at Rs. 55-13 per 100 tolas ready. The volume of business was large. The difference between ready and one month forward is now equivalent to the amount of reduction in duty, viz. Rs. 5-13-9. In Shanghai the tael improved to 1s. 4-9/16d. but closed at 1/4 1/2. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20-11/16d. and 20-3/16d. for ready and 20 3/4d. and 20 1/4d forf orward. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 56-4 and Rs. 54-12 for ready, Rs 62-0 and Rs 60-9 for March 6 settlement and Rs. 62-4 and Rs. 60-14 for April 4 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 78,580 in coin.

SHARES.

Prices in the share market were steady with restricted trading pending the announcement of Budget proposals. The tone was more lively during the latter part after the budget announcement. Cotton mill shares were steady and the following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 756/4, 760, 752/8; Century Rs. 201/4, 206/4; Central India Rs. 235, 232/8; Kohinoor Rs. 126/4, 126/14, 126/4; New Great Rs. 115, 116/14, 115/10; Simplex 78/2, 82/0, 78/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 156/4, 160, 159/6.

The miscellaneous section was steady and prices were maintained. Tata Iron Ordys declined from Rs. 53/8 to Rs. 52/8, Defds. from Rs. 203/2 to Rs. 197/8. Tata Hydros were unchanged at Rs 145 and Tata Power shares eased to Rs. 930. Andhra Valley shares kept steady at Rs. 1358/12 and Alcocks at Rs. 185/10. Bombay Trams improved to Rs. 140/10, while Bombay steams were unchanged at Rs. 265/10. Bundi Cement shares improved from Rs. 26-9 to Rs 27-7. Indian Cements from Rs. 303/2 to Rs. 318/12, and Katni Ordys from Rs. 279/6 to Rs. 285/10, with Defds. advancing from Rs. 1115 to Rs. 1150. Shahabad Cement shares rose from Rs. 289/6 to Rs. 295. Among rail-shares Ahmd. Prantij gained from Rs. 787/8 to Rs. 800, while Tapti Valleys were unchanged at Rs. 742/8.

Imperial Bank shares showed a rise of Rs. 10 to Rs 1265 and Contributories from Rs. 311/4 to Rs. 312/8. Bank of India shares went into exdividend at Rs 103 and Central Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 24-6.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION

Absolute Victory For Congress

SIHORA, (C.P.) Feb. 28.

The counting of votes in the elections of the Local Board of Sihora tehsil. (Jubbulpore district) resulted in the complete defeat for the candidates set up by Beohar Rajendra Sinha and absolute victory for the Congress.

14 out of 16 seats were captured by the Congress and Pro-Congress candidates, under the leadership of Mr. K. P. Pandey, M.L.C.

The remaining two seats were captured by two other Independent candidates. This is the second sweeping victory for the Congress party in the election of the local boards.

The Congress party has already captured 13 out of 16 seats in the Jubbulpore local board.—United Press.

ORNAMENTS RECOVERED

But Thieves Still At Large

Property consisting of a gold ring a gold locket-frame, 28 ring miniatures, 8 lockets, 2 coat buttons and one gold locket-frame frame were returned to its custodian Mr. Narashing Hari Deshpande, after his having lodged a complaint of house-breaking by night, although the thief or thieves have not been tracked down.

SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

Governor Distributes Prizes At Annual Ceremony

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution which usually is observed on the "Holi Day" took place on Thursday, H. E. Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, presiding.

After a programme of drill and gymnastic feats by the boys was gone through, Mr. R. K. Innes, Chairman, of the Managing Committee, welcomed the governor on his first visit to the institution, which celebrated the 91st anniversary and 77th birthday of its existence. For some years past, it had been the Managing Committee's privilege to return appreciable surplus allotments to government. Thus, from 1927 onwards a sum of more than Rs. 12,000 had been returned. In the year under review, unfortunately Rs. 720 only of this sum could be credited owing to depression in mill industry as a number of boys who received training which was also a source of revenue in mill industry accounts had completely dropped. Referring to the prospect of employing discharged boys he said:

PLEA FOR AGRICULTURAL COLONY

90 per cent of the boys discharged during the year have been found situations; but it becomes more and more certain that the establishment of an agricultural colony outside Bombay is called for to cater for lads not of Bombay domicile, coming within one or other of the provision of the Children Act. So far as this Institution is concerned, a financial saving would be made possible by the transfer of such boys in residence here, and "release on license" would be made a very practicable proposition instead of the remote exercise it is at present.

RENEWED ACTIVITY ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Giltedged Securities Continue To Be Firm

RUGBY, Mar. 1.

The renewed activity and firmness in a leading home of industrial shares on London Stock Exchange led to a sharp rise yesterday, and this morning further advances were recorded, while gilt-edged security market continues to be distinctly firm.

Many factors contributed to the increased confidence displayed in the markets, and they in their turn have been helped by an advance which took place yesterday in the number of leading commodities.

FAVOURABLE FACTORS.

These favourable factors include satisfactory revenue returns, encouraging statistics regarding the retail sales, and increasing demands for real estates. The receipts exceeded the figures for corresponding period of last year by £1,427,000.

Meanwhile from the British Industries Fair more business is reported than at any of its predecessors. Attendances are high at all sections of the Fair and the interest displayed by the overseas buyers in particular is regarded as promising.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Speaking at Birmingham yesterday, High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. G. H. Ferguson said that Canadian trade with Britain had grown by 20 per cent within the last ten months. A rise in wool industry is also reported by the Imperial Economic Committee which discloses that last year the unemployment in woollen and worsted trades fell from 20.9 per cent to 11.2 per cent. Unemployment in carpet trade fell from 12.6 per cent to 5.8 per cent while export of wool tissues increased by nearly 17 per cent.—B. O. W.

EXILES' MAGAZINE MAKES ITS DEBUT

First Issue Of Social Research Written Entirely By Former German Professors

A new magazine, Social Research, the editorial board of which will include members of the faculty of the University in Exile of the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street, appeared on Feb. 1. It will be published quarterly in English and its material will be drawn from the world, according to an announcement recently by Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the New School.

The first issue contains entirely the product of distinguished German professors driven from their country by the anti-liberal and anti-Jewish policies of the Nazi Government. The contributors and their subjects are:

EMIL LEDERER, economist, formerly of the University of Berlin, "Social Control Versus Economic Law."

EDUARD HEIMANN, economist, formerly of the University of Hamburg, "Sociological Preconceptions of Economic Theory."

KARL BRANDT, agricultural economist, formerly of Kiel University, "Toward a Panic-Proof Industrial Structure."

ARTHUR FEILER, "The Pressure for Monetary Depreciation."

GERHARD COLM, formerly head of the economics department of Kiel University, "Why the Paşen Plan for Economic Recovery Failed."

FRIEDA WUNDERLICH, economist and sociologist, formerly of the Berlin Training College, "New Aspects of Unemployment in Germany."

HANS SPEIER, formerly on the faculty of Berlin University, "The Salaried Employe in Modern Society."

All these contributors are members of the editorial board. Other members are Dr. Johnson, Dr. Arnold Brecht, formerly departmental chief of the Prussian Ministry of Interior; Professor Horace M. Kallen, Professor Max Wertheimer, founder of the Gestalt School of Thought; Dr. Max Ascoli, Professor Hermann Kantorowicz, and E. M. von Hornbostel, formerly Professor of Musicology at the University of Berlin.

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NO NEED FOR ALL THIS STRAIN

WE are going through strenuous times. Many are so hypnotised by their troubles that they cannot let them go. They are forgetting what health and happiness is. They are besieged with aches and pains—nerviness—irritability and dozens of complaints too numerous to particularise. For those 'ASPRO' has a message—that 'ASPRO' will soothe the nerves—soothe the pain—enable one to "let go" and return again to one's birthright of good health. Try 'ASPRO'; banish your headaches—rheumatism—sleeplessness—nerve pains—nerviness, or irritability and assist Nature to restore your health. Instead of putting up with aches and pains—sleeplessness—nerviness—etc., just:—

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Most children are subject to Toothache Earache, Colds and sudden bursts of Temperature. 'ASPRO' can be safely given to children so affected. It will soothe the pain away and quickly reduce Temperature.

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Two simple methods of giving 'ASPRO' to the kiddies are: (a) with a little milk: or (b) break the tablet up and administer in a teaspoonful of jam. The dose is: children 3 to 6 years, 1/2 tablet; 6 to 14 years, 1 tablet; 14 to 18 years, 1 1/2 tablets. 'ASPRO' like any other medicine should not be given to babies under 3 years of age without medical advice.

SUNGLARE HEADACHES STOPPED EXCELLENT FOR FEVERISHNESS
P. O. Greenwood Park, North Coast, Natal
Dear Sirs,—Many thanks for the 'ASPRO' safely received. I have used 'ASPRO' for a very long time now, and find them famous for bilious headaches, from which I am a sufferer. I always carry a couple of 'ASPRO' in my bag knowing they keep perfectly fresh in the waxed covering, and one taken in time will always stop a headache caused through the sun's glare especially when one spends a day at the beach. My little daughter of twelve years often complains of headache and the first thing she asks for is an 'ASPRO'. She says she knows it will be better in a few minutes. I find them excellent for all members of the family especially for feverishness and rheumatism, and knowing they are safe one does not hesitate to use them for children.
I remain, Yours truly,
S. G. ILLMAN (Mrs.)

LET 'ASPRO' SOOTHE THEM AWAY
CHEMIST WARDS OFF MALARIA
Dear Sirs,—I am an analytical chemist and was in business in Sydney for many years.
I am at present in the Solomon Islands where Malaria is very prevalent, and I can assure you I have warded off many an attack by the use of 'ASPRO' Tablets in myself and others, also given great relief in bad cases of Malaria and hastened recovery. They have a great advantage over quinine in that they are pleasant to take, and have none of the nerve-racking or deafening effects which almost invariably accompany the taking of any quantity of quinine.
My experience with 'ASPRO' is large, and during a prospecting tour through the Northern Territory of Australia, I and others with me took 'ASPRO' frequently, and none of us ever had one day's illness from Fever or Influenza.
Had I been without 'ASPRO' I would have probably been laid up with Malaria.
I am, Believe me, Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. H. BERRY

JOHANNESBURG RESIDENT PRAISES 'ASPRO'
Dear Sirs, 120 Kerk Street, Johannesburg
I feel I must write to tell you what I think about 'ASPRO'. For the last year I have suffered with headache and nerve shock. I was recommended by a friend to take 'ASPRO' Tablets and have had great relief in taking them.
I will never be without them.
You can use this letter to show others what a great benefit 'ASPRO' did for me.
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) I. GROBLER (Mrs.)

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BURMA SHARES LOOK UP

Bombay, Mar. 2.

The Share Bazar ruled very steady with a good enquiry for cement shares. The buying was general and every share on the forward list recorded some improvement. Government Securities opened firm but recorded a sharp relapse on some unfavourable political rumour. The market will close to-day at 3 p.m. and quotations at 2-45 p.m. were as under:—

The Share Bazar was opened to-day

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 2.

Bom. Dyeing 753, 752/8.
Century 208-1, 6 8 208/12.
Central India 233-12, 234-6.
Kohinoor 126-14. 127/8.
New Great 116-4, 115.
Simplex 79-6, 80-10
Swadeshi 160, 163/2.
Bundi 27-8, 7, 27-9.
I. Cement 322, 21, 328/2.
T. Steel Defd. 200, 203/12.
T. Steel Ord. 52-12, 53-2, 14 10, 12 53/2.
B. Steam 265, 66, 266/4.
B. Burma 420, 18, 22, 21 423/12
Tata Hydro 145-5 145-10.
Andhra 1362, 73, 1376/4.
Tram Ord. 141-4.
Tata Power 935, 32, 37, 36, 46 47, 946/4.

for three hours during which time there was a fairly good turnover and bullish sentiment was in evidence. Andhra and Power shares were active with a good demand while Cement shares continued the firm undertone with improved buying. Textile shares were also very steady with a better enquiry. Bombay Burma shares also looked up and the market displayed cheerful tone.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 2.

	Rs.	as
100 Ahm. Advance	278	12
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	752	8
250 Bradbury	60	0
100 Century	208	12
100 Central India	234	6
100 Colaba	76	4
100 Coorla	62	8
100 Crescent	8	8
250 Currim	6	4
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	0
1 E D Sassoon	0-2-3	
100 Elphinstone	2	0
250 Fazal	10	0
100 Finlay	65	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	106	14
1000 Hindustan	1,540	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	14
100 Indore	108	12
100 Khatau	55	0
100 Kohinoor	127	8
250 Laxmi	750	0
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	473	12
250 Model	47	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	115	0
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
250 Pabani	3	8
250 Pearl	2	8
100 Phoenix	260	0
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2800	0
50 Simplex	80	10
100 Swadeshi	163	2
100 Swan	29	0
25 Tata	9	14
500 Vishnu	1437	8
1000 Western.....	731	4
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	91	0
25-50 Central	24	4
500 Imperial	1270	0
125-500 Imp. Country	312	8
50-100 India	103	0
5 Union.....	4-8-6	
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi	27	8
70 Gwalior	86	4
250 Indian	328	2
40 Katni Def.	1160	0
100 Katni Ord.	289	6
75 Okha	158	12
100 Punjab	17	12
100 Sahabad	301	4
70 United	70	12
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	10	12
15-75 New India	26	6
200 Oriental	3650	0
10-100 Vulcan	6	15
ELECTRIC		
10 Ahmedabad Old	143	12
1000 Andhra Valley	1376	4
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	141	4
100 Bombay Suburban	133	12
10 Broach	10	8
100 Karachi	195	0
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	172	8
100 Tata Hydro	145	
1000 Tata Power	946	4
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm. Prantej	800	0
100 Ahr. Patty	113	8
100 C Province	79	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	83	0
100 Gujarat	60	8
100 Mandra Bhon.	82	0
100 Pachora Jamner	77	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82	0
500 Tapti Valley	742	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	16	0
30 Tata Steel Def.	203	12
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	53	2
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	186	14
50 Belapur Sugar	170	0
100 Bombay Steam	266	4
125 Bom. Burma	423	12
50 Bom Burma County	143	2
8sh. Br. B. Petrol.	2/9/6	
60 Bombay Telephone	86	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	130	10
100 Ind Radio Def.	510	0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	460	0
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	2
30 Tata Construction	59	12
25 Tata Oil	18	0
PREF. SHARES		
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235	0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270	10
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	460	0
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	460	0
7 per cent Katni 1st	123	12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (T.F.)	131	4
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14	0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126	4
7½ per cent Tata Power	1260	0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	163	12
1½ per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)		
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17	4
7 per cent Vishnu	635	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 3

SETTLEMENT	SCRIPS
3½ p.c. GPN Sett	86/14
3-1/2 p.c. GPN Cash	86/15
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	100/12/0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	100/13
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	144/11/0
5 p.c. 1945 Cash	114/12/0
TAXFREES.	
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	100/7
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113/12
5½ pc 1938 Mysore	109/4
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 BDL	106/0
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	96/4
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102/8
4½ pc 1934 Cash	101/0/0
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Cash	106/14/0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107/2
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107/7
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103/7
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107/13
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	105/9
CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	95/8/0
4 p c M. Deb. 1974	95/4/0
5 p c M. Deb. 1959	106/8/0
6 p c M. Deb 1954	118/8/0
6 p c K. P. T. 1956	118/8/0
6½ p c B. I. T. 1937	108/0/0

3½ per cent G P Notes opened at 87/1/6, firmed up to 87/5/, but declining to 86/12/ on account of continental war rumours and closed at Rs. 86/14.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, March 2

Java Ready	14-5-6
February shipment	4-5-6
March shipment	4-5-3
April-May shipment	4-5-6

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 103 at Cross Rate 5.07 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 203—Liverpool May 6.20 Rs. 67 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 203—New York May 11.99 Rs. 59 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.07 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Mar, 1

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/8 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar 1.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	229

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, March 2

Linseed May	6-3-9
Linseed September	6-8-6
Wheat May	3-14-9
Wheat September	4-0-3

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, March 2

July	1.68
September	1.71
December	1.76
January	1.77

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, March 2.

Professional cotton operators are awaiting the final result of the Bankhead Bill which is expected to be taken by the U. S. Congress on Friday. This Bill is now amended and the ginnings are limited to 10 million bales while the penalty on excess production is reduced to 50 per cent of the value and some states are allowed 10 per cent increase in production.

The official opposition to the bill was mainly due to uncertainty of weather and fears of damage by Boll-weevil. The Washington administration intends to raise production and not by runing the economic condition of cottion of growers. However the general prinncipal of the Bill is accepted by all and there is every possibility of passing the bill in some form.

The New York Cotton futures market was quiet and irregular on Thursday until closing when suddenly advanced on trade buying and covering by shorts. Prices opened at a rise of 2 points but declined 10 points from the opening level on liquidation. Later on there was a good enquiry which resulted in a rise of 13 points from the opening level and the market closed at a rise of one to seven points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 12.20c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market also fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at a rise of one points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.97c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Feb. 28, N. Y. May Lowest (2-56 ..... 11.93—.03
Feb. 28, N. Y. May Highest (12-50) 12.11+.14 up
March 1st. N. Y. May Highest (2-44 p.m.) ..... 12.03+.05
March 1st. N. Y. May Lowest 11-15 a.m.) ..... 11.90—08
Feb. 28, Liverpool May Highest (3-45 p.m.) 6.24
Feb. 28, Liverpool May Lowest (Opening 6 16
March 1st. Liverpool May Highest (Opening 6.22
March 1st. Liverpool May Lowest (3-15 p.m.) 6.18

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Bankhead Bill definite action deferred until to-morrow (Friday).

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Good support below the market; rallied on Shorts covering.

New York.—Awaiting legislative action Bankhead Bill; trade interests absorbing long liquidation; acts very well.

Liverpool.—Market more cheerful; long interests appear partly well liquidated; a better feeling is caused by advance on the Stock Exchange: our opinion is that prices are safe even if they should temporarily go lower.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Moderate liquidation pending house committee's report Bankhead Bill expected to-morrow.

New York.—Market dull and featureless. No response to very favourable Liverpool cables. Seems to be awaiting Washington news. Continue to feel bullish. Cotton goods market—yarn market—business is at a standstill.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messers Reynold and Gibson, dated 28-2-34 (6-32 p.m.):—

Believe advisable to buy on declines but would liquidate on good advances specially if this due to artificial measures. Rubber sellers reserved, would buy if any decline, believe restrictions proceeding satisfactorily towards conclusion

July/Sept. 5 3/32; 5 5/32. October-Dec. 5 3/16; 5 1/4.

Copper £32 16s 3d

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 1.

May 1934	11.89+01
July 1934	12.14+03
October 1934	12.29+05
December 1934	12.41+06
January	12.47+07
Spot	12.20+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Mar 1

March 1934	11.86+01
May 1934	11.98—
Spot	11.97—

NEW YORK.

New York Mar 1.

New York 10 55 a.m.—	
May	12.06
July	12.13
October	12.28
New York Noon Call—	
May	11.95
July	12.08

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 1.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. 5 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET,

London. Mar. 1,

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, Mar./Apl. per cwt., nominal 7.

C & F Bombay, Mar./Apl. per cwt. sellers 6/9.

C & F Karachi, Mar./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, March 2

On Thursday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points. There was general buying and offerings were limited. Straddle selling featured but there was fair trade calling and short covering. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points to 6 52d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points with March 5.00, May 4 94 and July 4.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was steady with a scattered business. Sakels closed at a decline of 3 points and Uppers futures declined 1 to 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar 1

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 1.

	10-10 A. M. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March 1934	—	6.22—01
April 1934		6.21—01
May 1934	6.20	6.20—02
June 1934		6.18—02
July 1934		6.17—02
August 1934 ..		6.16—02
September 1934 ..		6.15—03
October 1934 ..		6.14—03
November 1934 ..		6.14—03
December 1934 ..		6.15—01
January 1935 ..		6.15—03
February 1935 ..		6.15—03
March 1935 ..		6.16—03
Middling Spot ..		6.52+03

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar 1.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.32
Fine (Good Staple) ..	4.97
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.12
OOMRA.—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.95
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.10
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.25
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95
SCINDE.—	
Good	3.85
Fine	3.95
Superfine	4.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 1

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	8.71
May 1934	8.68
July 1934	8.67
October 1934	8.38
November 1934	8.40
December 1934	8.40
F. G. F. Spot	8.94

LINSEED.

London Mar 1

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton Mar /Apl. sellers £10-17-6.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton Mar /Apl. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton. Mar /Apl. sellers £11-2-6

LINSEED OILS.

London Mar 1,

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Mar. sellers 18/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt May/Aug sellers 19/-

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Mar. 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-3/8.

SEEDS.

London, Mar 1

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £9-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Mar /Apl. sellers £9-1-3

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar 1

Silver.—Market is quiet

Spot	20-9/16
Forward	20-9/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar 1.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	139
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8
National Bank of India ..	49
Funding Loan 4 per cent. ..	113-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	63-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-1/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	109-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	79-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	110-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 1

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 86-17/1.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Following a small rise of 1 to 7 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 203/8 for Broach A-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 204 on scattered buying. At the advance ers was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 203/12 but the offerings were well absorbed The undertone of the market was steady.

Liverpool opened steady at a rise of one point. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 203/12
Broach J-A 210/8
Oomra March 177/8
Oomra May 179
Bengal March 134/12
Bengal May 139/12
Bengal July 143/12

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 2.

	Bales.
Oomra March	8,300
Bengal March	300

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay March 2.

105 Narshinagshi Umraoti 176-1/4
50 Toyomankwak, Khamgaon 175.
500 Toyomankwak, Amraoti 176½
51 Shivnarayan Nemani, Africa 319-1/2.
105 Breul & Co. Khamgaon 2 on.
200 Gill & Co. Dabhoi 7 on.
112 Kotak & Co., Jalna 173.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	150	
Bengal Fine	147	
Bengal FG	143	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	147	
Sindh-Punjab FG	143	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	193	
Nagpur Savner Fine	193	
Pundhurna Fine	185	
Yeotmal Fine	184	
Arvi Fine	184	
Ellichpur Fine	184	
Amraoti-Berar Fine	180	
Khamgaon Fine	179	
Mulkapur Fine	173	
Khandesh Fine	171	
Jalna/Sailu Fine	171	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	180	
Broach Fine	212/16	
Punjab/American	221	
Punjab/American mix	212	
Cambodia		259
Miraj/Sangli		174
Compta Good		189
Kampala		338
Manza	321	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 2

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales

	28-2-34	This year
Khandesh	1,773	193,504
Central India	2,762	139,024
Barsi and Nagar	1,889	127,525
Hyderabad-Gaorani	672	34,595
Berar	1,959	257,991
Central Provinces	1,305	67,512
Total Oomra	10,360	820,161
Dholera	658	19,959
N.-W. Provinces		6,591
Rajputana	389	25,355
Sind-Punjab	2,361	105,530
Broach	2,758	128,834
Coompta & Dharwar		10,163
Westerns-Northerns		4,316
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,979
Persian		924
American		20,437
Egyptian & African		56,477
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	16,526	1,205,150

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 2

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe		215,839
Japan & China	12,106	229,235
Coast Ports	45	8,672
Up-country by Rail		58,037
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,504
Total	12,051	535,287

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 2nd day of March 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B. T.) April-May 1934

8-0 Rs. 203/8
10-30 Rs. 204/8
12-30 Rs. 204/8
2-30 Rs. 204
4-30 Rs. 204/4
5-0 Rs. 204

April-May. April-May

Highest Rs. 204/12. Teji Mandi Sahi. Rs. 204/8

Lowest Rs. 203/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 2

M.G.—

Bengal U.P. sup 147; fine 144; F G 141; good 137

Punjab sup 147; fine 144; F G 141; good 137

Rajputana sup 147; fine 144; F G 141; good 137

Oomra No. 3 extra superfine 184; sup 181; fine 179; FG 176

C P No. 1 extra superfine 197; sup 194; fine 192; F G 189

C P No. 2 extra superfine 190; sup 187; fine 185; F G 182

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 1.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer. Power & Light Com.	9
Amer. Forn Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn Power Gold D.	50
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	24
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	45
Consolidated Gas	39 1/2
Columbia Gas	15
Western Union Telg.	55
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	37 1/4
Eric R. R.	20 1/4
Great North Pfd.	27
Distillers Seagram	20
Switzerland Ext. 5-1/2 p.c. 1946	166
Bethelehem Steel	44
United States Steel	54 1/4
Noranda Mines	35 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34 1/2
International Harvestor	41
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	22
General Motors	38 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	20 3/4
Socony	17
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	485
Celanese Corporation of Am.	40
St. Oil of N. J.	46
Alaska	19

Market looks better at the close. Brokers loans down 90 million dollars. U. S. Steel working 42 per cent. capacity.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, March 1.

SAKELS—	
March	15.77—.06
May	16.03+.03
July	16.17+.10
November	16.00+.05
January	16.01+.04
ASHMOUNI+	
April	12.24+.08
October	12.36+.07
December	12.39+.06

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Broach A-May Op. 202 3/4; Highest 203 1/2; Lowest 201 1/4; Closing 201 1/4

Broach J-Aug Op. 209 1/2; Highest 210; Lowest 208; Closing 208 1/4.

Oomra March Op. 175; Highest 175 3/4; Lowest 175; Closing 175 1/4.

Oomra May Op. 176 1/2; Highest 177 1/4; Lowest 176 1/2; Closing 176 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 134; Highest 134, Lowest 132 3/4; Closing 132 3/4

Bengal May Op. 138 3/4: Highest 138 3/4 Lowest 137 1/2; Closing 137 1/2

Bengal July Op. 142 1/4; Highest 142 1/4; Lowest [illegible]; Closing 141

Teji-Mandi for Broach A-May Rs. 9

Jeji-Mandi for Broach A. Aug. Rs 25

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 2.

The local Silver market ruled quiet but steady to-day with a scattered business. The market opened at Rs. 61/7 and declined to Rs. 61/6. At this level there was some buying which improved prices to Rs. 61/9. Gold market was quiet with long liquidation. Prices opened at Rs. 33/11/3 but later eased off to Rs. 33/13/6. The undertone was quiet.

Ready Silver	55	12 0
March Settlement	61	8 0
April Settlement	61	11 0
Ready Gold	33	13 6
March Settlement	33	13 6
April Settlement	33	13 9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar. 1.

Spot Silver	46 1/4—1/8c.
March Delivery	46.60+.05
May Delivery	47.15+.10

Tone:—Steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar. 2.

T. T. on London.—

Previous Closing	1.4 9/16
To-day's Opening	1.4 1/2
To-day's Closing	1.4 1/2

Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 2.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 1/3/34	6466000	7236000
Receipts Yesterday 1/3/34	7000	20000
Exports to date 1/3/34	5552000	5656000
Stock at Ports 23/2/34	3482000	4648000
Stock Interior Towns 23/2/34	1844000	2014000
Stock Liverpool 23/2/34	1056000	890000
Visible Supply 23/2/34	8098000	9368000
Quantity in Sight 23/2/34	9925000	10746000
Quantity out of Sight 23/2/34	8380000	8182000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Mar. 1.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£192,000,000
Public Deposit	£ 32,100,000
(A) Other Depocits	£127,900,000
Government Securities	£ 75,600,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 18,000,000
Notes and Coins	£ 84,600,000
Notes in Circulation	£367,400,000
Ratio Reserve to Liabilities	52.86 p. c.
(A) Other Deposits, including Bankers	£ 90,300,000
(B) Other securities, including Discounts and advances	£ 5,800,000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 2.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Mar-April.
Banks selling T T 1/6 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 May.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 15 Mar-April.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 264 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2
Banks buying T T 261

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 578
Banks buying D D 588

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.07 3/4 1st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 2nd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 2nd inst.
London/Paris 77.25 1st inst.
London/Belgium 21.83 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 15.75 1st inst.
London/Italy 58.18 1st inst.
London/Berlin 12.84 1st inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1st inst.
London/New York 5.07 1/2 1st inst.
Amsterdam/London 7 56 1/2 1st inst.
Java/London 7.55 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 86-17-1 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 46 5/8 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 2.

	bales.
Khandesh	1773
Central India	2762
Barsi-Nugger	1889
Hyderabad-Gaorani	672
Berar	1959
Central Provinces	1305
Dhollera	658
Rajputana	389
Sind-Punjab	2361
Broach	2758
Total cotton	16526
	Cwts.
Wheat	13746
Linseed	11675
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	548
Gingellyseed	2489
Groundnuts	17942
Castorseed	3478
Rice	25895
Myrabollams	8377
Cottonseed	13541
Gram	1707
Joowar	1206
Barley	470
Bajree	5341
	tons.
Coal	3828

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 2

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 25/14; Lowest Rs. 25/9/6; Closing Rs. 25/10

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 23/9; Lowest Rs. 23/5; Closing Rs. 23/5/6

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, March 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 220/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per Case of 34 lbs. 16/- per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 57 per ton.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 1.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels Mar-Apr. sellers 18

Wheat, Barletta Russo parcels Mar. sellers 18

Wheat, South Australian parcels Mar-Apr. sellers 20/9

83 deg., Citq's Maximum Temperature

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-3-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .036 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (1.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.9 (.4 below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind 2 miles per hour.

Total Movement of wind in 24 hrs. 159 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).

Weather Remarks—Misty weather.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 7038 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 2hs. 35m. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 2nd March 1934.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON BULLISH

New York Cotton Prices 29 Points Up

SMALL DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER PRICES

Steady Tone In Chicago Wheat But Argentine Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, March 2.

On Friday, the sterling dollar cross rate fluctuated within a small range. The Sterling franc cross rate ruled steady with minor fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET BULLISH.

The New York cotton market was bullish owing to speculative buying on account of favourable reports about the Bankhead Bil, higher Liverpool cables and better Stock Exchange news. There was some profit-taking at the advance but the undertone was very steady throughout.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER EASY

London gold prices ruled slightly easy and silver also was quiet on account of profit-taking.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED WEAK.

Liverpool wheat ruled steady with a fairly good demand. Prices of Chicago wheat improved on account of speculative buying. Chicago oats and rye as well as Argentine Linseed were slightly lower.

FURTHER RISE IN INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

There was a further sharp rise in the 3 1/2 per cent Indian sterling loan which closed firm at £91 1/4 to-day.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 2

Previous closing rate	11.99
To-day's opening rate	12.07
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing rate	12.28
Difference	plus .29

Broach Expectation ..... Rs. 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 2

Previous closing rate	6.20
To-day's opening rate	6.21
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing rate	6.27
Difference	+.07

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 2

Speculative demand following more favourable reports on the Bankhead Bill, higher Liverpool cables together with an increase in the value of stocks brought about confidence in the New York cotton market which opened firm with May 12.07 i.e. 8 points higher than the previous closing. Values gained further few points on account of demand from Liverpool and May was quoted at 12.13.

At this level sellers were few and prices went still higher up May touching 12.16 but some profit-taking reduced the value and May declined to 12.15. The undertone was very steady throughout.

The New York cotton market finally closed firm at 12.28 with a rise of 29 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 2

The following were the opening quotations:—

May	(12.00/11.99) 12.08/12.07
July	(12.13/12.12) 12.19/12.18
October	(22.35/12.34
October	(12.25/12.24) 12.35/12.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March	(6.22) 6.25
American May	(6.20) 6.23
Egyptian March	(8.74) 8.76
Egyptian May	(8.73) 8.72

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 2 10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 203-8 at night when the New York cotton market opened with a rise of 8 points but thereafter the rate steadily improved to Rs. 204-8 as the New York cotton futures were reported to be 14 points up.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 1.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.82
Amsterdam	7.56
Brussels	21.84
Madrid	37.40
Milan	59.06
Berne	15.74 1/2
Paris	77.34
Prague	122.18
T.T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.07 13/16

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 2

Previous closing	5.07 3/4
To-day's closing	5.07 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 2

Previous closing	5.07 13/16
To-day's opening	5.08
To-day's closing	5.07 3/8
Difference	—.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, March 2

Previous closing	77.34
To-day's opening	77.31
To-day's closing	77.09
Difference	—.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 2

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.08, fluctuations were few and the rate declined to 507-3/8. Thereafter the tone was quiet.

The closing rate was 5.07 3/8

Franc opened at 77.31 and slightly declined to 77.28.

The rate finally closed at 77.09

LONDON SILVER

London, March 2

The undertone was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 9/16d	20 1/2d
Forward	20 9/16d	20 9/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, March 2.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6-17-1	£6-16-7

BULLION

London, Mar 2

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil
Gold (£6-17-1) £6-16-7
Silver (20 9/16d) 20 1/2d

DISCOUNTS

London, March 2.

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 1 p.c.
4 months (31/32 p.c.) 1-1/16 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 2. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6/1-16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.80 1/2) 5.81 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4) 0.96
London on Milan (59.12) 59.18
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/8) 1-4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 2

There was not much doing in the local bullion market. Silver opened steady at Rs .55/13, 61/10 and 61/14 for ready, Fagan and Chaitra delivery. Prices declined on profit-taking and quiet London advices and closed quiet at Rs. 55/6, 61/4 and 61/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/13/3, 33/13/6, and 33/14 for ready, Fagan and Chaitra delivery. There was some profit-taking and prices declined but again improved on quiet sterling dollar and closed steady at Rs. 33/14/3, 33/14/6, 33/14/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 2

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 51-1/4 July at 53-5/8 and October at 55.1/2- There was a fairly good demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, March 2

Prices on the Chicago wheat market improved on speculative buying and good outside demand. May was quoted at 86 3/8 July at 85 7/8 and September 86 1/2.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, March 2

Chicago oats were quoted slightly lower than the previous closing. May was 34 5/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, March 2

Argentine linseed was dull with May at 12.10 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 2

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£228 1/2) £229 1/4 firm
Lead (£11 3/8) £11 1/2 steady
Electrolytic Copper (£35 5/8 to 7/8) £35 5/8 to £35 7/8 £35
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop March-April (£16 7/8) £16 7/8 sellers
Dundee March (£18 1/2) unquoted
Lightning March (£17 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (4 15/16) 4 15/16 buyers
April-June (5 1/32) 5 buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 1/8) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 7/8) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 3/4) £9 3/4 sellers
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9 1/16) £9 1/16 sellers

M. P. WANTS PROTECTION

Bill For Regulation Of Imports Talked Out

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 2.

The House of Commons debated a private member's bill for the regulation of imports, intended to empower the Government to exclude goods produced by sweated or forced labour.

Mr. Hubert Willims drew attention to the dangerous competition in manufactured goods from tropical countries, particularly the imprts of rubber footwear from Malaca and Hongkong which had largely increased. He added that India was now one of Britain's most important suvpliers of pig-iron. He urged protection against this sort of competition.

Mr. H. V. Raikes quoted a recent British order for 1,00.000 shoes from Bata, India and declared that 6,00.000 pairs of rubber shoes were now in shipment from Hongkong.

Several other Conservative members of the Opposition supported the bill.

Major Colville expressed Government's sympathy and emphasised administrative difficulties, as the wholesale diminution of the most favoured-nation agreement would greatly disturb trade and lead to increased unemployment. The Bill was talked out.

INDIAN COTTON EXHIBIT.

LONDON, March 2.

That Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's exhibit of fabrics manufactured in Lancashire from Indian cotton in the textile section of the Industries Fair has been an eye-opener to trade was the opinion expressed to Reuter by interested circles on the closing day after a fortnight's exhibition.

Mr. R. Houghton, Acting Chairman, of the Committee, told Reuter he was extremely pleased with the interest shown.

It is noteworthy that drapings used throughout the exhibition comprising about 40 miles of cloth entirely made from Indian cotton. —Reuter.

BOOMLIKE CONDITIONS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGEDS, INDIAN LOANS AND HOME-RAILS VERY STRONG

Industrials Rather Less Active

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 2.

With the demand renewed vigorously and the market short of stock, gilt-edged securities, Indian loans and home rails further strengthened substantially, boomlike conditions prevailing throughout the day.

Industrials were rather less active but all recent favourites continued strong.

Other sections generally ruled quiet mainly owing to the end account considerations.

Wheat was a good feature among commodities on smaller American visible supplies.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day firm at £91 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 2 3-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds, Indian Loans, and Home-rails were booming. Industrials generally had some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 3/8) 79 5/8 Ex Dividend

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4 XD) £102 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/4) £110 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/4

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £103 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 1/4) £110 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 7/8) dol 11 3/8
International Holding (dol 2 3/8) dol 2 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/2) dol 7 1/2
Electric Mayers Insurance (26-6) 26-6
Princhin John (35-0) 35-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (35-6) 35-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (93-10 1/2 94-3
Swadeshi Match (10-9) 10-9
Dunlop Rubber (49-3) 50-1 1/2
University Ordinary (24-0) 24-0
Ford Motors (27-9) 27-9
Cables and Wireless (10-1/2) 10 3/8
British American Tobacco (120) 120
Cameras 'A' (£8 1/4) £3 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (121-9) 122-6
P and O S N Co Defd (17-10 1/2) 17-9
Distillers (88-3) 88-0
British Celonese (14-6) 16-3
BritishCelonese (14-6) 14-9
J and P Coats Ordinary (68-3) 63-8
Courtankis Ordinary (53-7) 54-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-0) 14-0
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (8-9) 8-10 1/2
Inter Nickel (23-6) 23-10 1/2 Ex Div.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-4 1/2) 6-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

CALCUTTA, March 2.

after the holidays and good business resulted. Coals remained very steady. Teas were firm. In Miscellaneous Engineering issues were in good demand while B. I. Corporation pref. marked up to 127/8. Securities were strong. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 86/14; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 96/8; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 100/14; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 106/11 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107/2; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 100/4.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakhala Light 62/8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy 18; Kesoram ordy 3/9; Kesoram pref 107.

Coals:—Amalgamated 14/12 small lots; Bengal 242/8; Burrakur 14/11; Equitable 22 ex div; New Beerbhoom 12/8; New Manbhiom 17/12; North West fully paid 10/4; Sendra 10/14.

Jutes:+Anglo India ordy 383; Bally 192 small lot; Bally pref 119; Belvedere 396 small lot; Dalhousie ordy 381; Delta ordy 380 small lot; Gourepore 414/8 small lots; Howrah ordy 56/5; India 225; Kamarhatty 561; Kanknarrah 466/8; Kinnison 687; Naihati 422/8 small lot; Northbrook 49/12 small lot; Orient 222; Reliance 79/2; Union 464 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/8 small lot; Bengal Aerating Gas 65; Agra electric 102 ex div; Burn & Co., ordy 212/8; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 48/8 small lot; B. I. Corporation 127/8; Calcutta Trams ordy 16/12; Dunlop Rubber pref 104; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 103/8; India General Navigation ordy 84.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 11/4 small lot; Cawnpore 31; New Savan 12/12; Rphtas 10; Samastipore 8/8.

Teas:—Bateli 5/8; Bishnauth 28/2; Eastern Cachar 11/10; Hattikhira 22; Naga Hills ordy 17/8.

Debentures:—5 per cent 1920/58/88 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 106/12; 4 per cent 190/39 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 100/7 small lot.

DELHI, March 2.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Delhi, wires:—

At about 14/50 hours on the 28th February the Down mixed train ran into a country cart at mile No. 40/15 between Pehawa Road and Kurushetra on the Narwana Kurushetra Branch. The cart driver and one of the two bullocks were killed and the other injured.

London.—Mr. Philip Bence Jones, M.C.; M.A, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineering has been appointed Principal of the Maclagan Engineering College.

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 2 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77 3/4) £79 Ex Div.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 3/4) £91 Ex Div
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£109 1/2) £109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£111 1/2) £112
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£104 1/2) £104 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (5/8 p.c. premium) 1 1/4 p.c. premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£110 1/2) £110 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-3) 20-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (20) 20
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-3) 28-6

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (63-1 1/2) 63-9
Burma Corporation (15-0) 15-0
Rio Tintos (£20 1/4) £20
East Rand Proprietary (46-5) 46-3
Rand Mines (130-0) 128-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (30-0) 29-4 1/2
Doran Tea (57-0) 57-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 39-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuzla (36-10 1/2) 36-3
Anglo Persian (51-3) 50-7 1/2
Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (11-6) 11-1 1/2
Shell Transport (53-9) 53-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£23 1/8) £23

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord £(63 1/2) £64 1/4
L M S Ord (£27 3/4) £28 1/2
L N E R Defd (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Southern Defds (£27) £29 1/4
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£126) £126 1/2
London Board "C" Stock (£82 1/2) £83

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (221-3) 220-0
Gedul (145-0) 145-0
Moddar (New) (65) 65
Sub Nigel (207-6) 207-3
Spring Mines (117-6) 117-6
Union Corporation (115-0) 116-3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 2

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:

General Motors (dol 38 3/8) dol 38 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 14 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 54 5/8) dol 54 7/8
U S Steel (Preference) (dol 93) dol 93

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS

March 2.

Clan Rose Mathews Liverpool.
Masula Williamson, Karachi.

March 2.

Rahmani Leek Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.

Maloja Browning London.
Sikh McLean Calcutta.

LOADING.

March 2.

Steamer Mayebashi Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Somali Maru for Kobe
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer City of Pittsburg for Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS

S.S. Rahmani:—The T M Coy's steamer Rahmani, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with 718 pilgrims.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Maloja.—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Maloja, will sail to-day at (1 P.M.) from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the Homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Clan Rose:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Rose, arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Masula:—The M M Coy's steamer Masula, arrived in harbour on Friday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sikh:—The T M Coy's steamer Sikh, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 2.

S.S. Masula for Hull:—2740 bags castor seed K Devchand & Co; 333 gags myrabollam H. Bhagvandas and Co.

For Havre:—812 bags mustard-seed T S Thadani and Sons; 72 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co; 62 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Slonica:—150 bags groundnuts R Shantilal and Co.

For Dunkirk:—1110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 495 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co. Ltd; 440 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Maloja for London:—1 bundle woollen carpets A Azizullaoff; 8 bundles animal skins D Abraham and Sons; 444 bags till, seed T S Thadani and Sons; 42 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 49 cases bristles B P and Hayley Ltd.; 5 cases bristles B Lawrie and Co.

S.S. Somali for Hamburg:—13 cases fish mows L Devroy and Co.

For Hongkong:—50 bags jardaloo E S Abdul Kayum.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Sassoon David and Co; 100 bales cotton raw N Nagsee and Co; 100 bales cotton raw N Fatehally.

S.S. Hakdote Maru for Osaka:—1100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha, Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Atlas Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw N Nagsee and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw M Suleman and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

S.S. Ginga Maru for Nagosaki:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co., Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

For Hongkong:—151 bags jardaloo, 51 bags raisin and 75 bags nux vomica E S Abdul Kayum.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 2.

S.S. Yakdote Maru, agents N. Y. Kaisha, Ltd from Yokohama:—30 bales silk yarn; 10 bales raw silk; 50 cases gramophone; 200 cases wire; 40 cases rubber goods; 100 cases slates; 76 bundles copper rods.

From Tokyo:—89 cks. chemicals 47 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton shirting; 40 cases toys.

From Nagoya:—276 cases porcelain ware; 112 cases glass ware; 142 cases clocks; 120 cases cotton piece goods; 50 cases shirting.

From Osaka:—69 bales silk yarn; 110 cases porcelain ware; 30 cases cotton yarn; 160 cases rayon yarn; 87 cases cycle parts; 53 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 95 cases cotton shirting; 700 cases glassware; 86 cases cotton piece goods; 736 bundle brass ware; 114 cases rayon piece goods; 249 drums coal tar; 1280 drums paint.

From Kobe:—40 cases cycle parts; 70 cases glass ware; 40 cases cotton shirting; 45 cases cotton piece goods; 48 cases matting; 10 cases gramophone; 50 cases slates; 36 cases paper; 101 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirting; 555 bags starch; 60 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 326 cases straw boards; 165 cases celluloide goods; 10 cases camphor; 110 cases provision; 55 cases silk piece goods.

From Moji:—1493 cases window glass; 245 pkgs. sanitary ware; 64 cases vegetable wax; 250 cks. cement.

From Colombo:—83 bundles gunnies; 25 chests tea.

ANCIENT HOME OF IRANIANS

Prof. Davoud's Lecture On Aryan Movements In Central Asia

"The Location of Airyana Vaija" the ancient home of the Iranians Parsees and Zoroastrians, being the first of a series of six Government Fellowship lectures by Prof. Pouere Davood, the Persian Professor now working in Santiniketan, was delivered on Friday evening, under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road.

His Excellency Pir Nazar, the Persian Consul in Bombay, presided.

"EMINENT SCHOLAR."

His Excellency, speaking in Persian, introduced the lecturer of the evening as an eminent scholar in Old Iranian culture and as one, who, from his young days, specialised in the research of Iranian culture for the purpose of which, the lecturer had travelled far and wide, and gathered relevant, authentic information. His Excellency then invited the Lecturer to deliver the lecture.

Prof. Davood then presented his thesis which was read by a member of the institute. The Professsor travelled back into the eighth century B.C., and traced the movements of Aryans who spread all over the Central Asia and into India. A section of Aryans founded the "Airyana Vaija," in Central Asia, and it was the same, the Lecturer opined, as the Modern Iran. The Professor adduced evidence from the Vedas, and the Zenda Avesta and other scriptures in support of his contention. He further relied on Sanskrit literature for a great deal of light thrown on the subject. The Lecturer held, that if Sanskrit Literature were absent, a considerable portion of information regarding ancient Iranian Culture, would have remained ambiguous, without any clarification.

The President expressed his appreciation of the lecture and conveyed the thanks on behalf of those present. Mr. R. K. R. Cama in a vote of thanks, exhorted the Parsi audience to learn Persian as they some day hoped to return to their native land and to their mother-tongue.

STOP RED-SHIRT MOVEMENT.

Mr. Murtza asked whether Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan had sent a message calling upon the Red-shirts to put a stop to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Sir Harry Haig replied that the Government were informed that no such message was sent by Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan. Mr. Murtza asked whether Government was prepared to release political prisoners who were willing to serve for the relief of the sufferers in Bihar.

Sir Harry Haig replied in the negative.—A. P.

Rugby.—A substantial decline in the number of the unemployed during February is expected in the figures to be published next week. It is expected that the decline may exceed 60,000, as compared with the number of the unemployed during the last month in which owing to seasonal causes there was, as is usual in January, considerable increase in the number of the workless.—B. O. W.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1934

Govt. Of India's Financial Proposals For Bihar

EASY LOANS AND FREE GIFTS PLAN

Actual Cost Estimated At 3-1/2 Crores But More Will Be Given If Need Be

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, March 2.

In view of the criticism by Babu Rajendra Prasad and others that Government of India's proposals for financial relief to Bihar are ungenerous, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh in a statement points out:—

"As I understand the proposals for assistance, the Government of India has offered to Bihar is as follows:—

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

In the first place they offer to make a free gift of half the cost of restoring Government property, whatever the amount may be—on a very rough, estimate it may cost them 50 lakhs or more.

TO LOCAL BODIES.

Secondly, "They offer to make a free gift of the whole cost of restoring the local bodies' property and aided schools and of the money needed to enable the Local Bodies to carry on until their revenues recover. Here again the offer is to bear the whole cost, whatever the amount required may prove to be—On a very rough estimate it is put at, perhaps, a crore and quarter.

SUGARCANE CRUSHING.

Thirdly, they offer to make a free gift of about 50 lakhs for buying Cane Crushing Mills and plant.

The total of free grants is, therefore, on the present estimates about 180 lakhs.

LOANS ON EASY TERMS.

Fourthly they offer to advance on easy terms money that may be needed for loans to individuals, but the exact terms have not yet been finally settled, and there is no estimate of the total amount that may be needed.

AGRICULTURAL LAND.

Fifthly they offer to bear the cost of the measures to restore agricultural land in so far as the Provincial Government cannot do so from their balance in the Famine Relief Fund. Here again there is at present no estimate of what the sum required will be.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES.

I gather that the actual amount that they have assumed in their estimates that may be needed next year for all these purposes, free gifts and loans combined is 3½ crores. But it is explained that this is because it might not be possible to undertake a good deal rebuilding houses and bridges until after the monsoon and that if more than 3½ crores is needed the money will be forthcoming.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN OXFORD

Hope To Send £100 For Bihar Relief

(From Our Correspondent)

OXFORD, Feb. 14.

The Oxford Majlis is collecting funds from the various colleges to send to Babu Rajendraprasad and it hopes to be able to send at least £100.

The idea of holding an Annual Dinner has been abandoned this time, in sympathy with the sufferings of the people affected by the earthquake.

LEAD TO LOCAL BOARDS

The following resolution has been passed by the Dadu District Board at a general meeting held on 20th February:—

Resolved that the Board extend their heartfelt sympathy to the sufferers in the recent earthquakes in the province of Bihar and Orissa and sanction the payment of Rs. 750/- as Board's contribution towards the Earthquake Fund for Bihar and Orissa.

Further resolved that (a) all the Taluka Local Boards of the Dadu District be requested to contribute towards the fund as under:—

T.L.B. Mehar 250; T.L.B. Kakar 175; T.L.B. Johi 100; T.L.B. Dadu 125; T.L.B. Sehwan 50; T.L.B. Kotri 50; Total 750

(b) All the members of the District Local Board District School Board and Taluka Local Boards be requested to subscribe liberally; President having agreed to contribute Rs. 300 and chairman School Board Rs. 200.

(c) All the employees of the District and Taluka Local Board Human & Veterinary Dispensaries and the District School Board including Primary Teachers be requested to subscribe at least 5 per cent of their February 1934 salaries."

"THOROUGHLY DISHONEST"

Magistrate's Criticism Of British M. P.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

"On a careful consideration of the oral and documentary evidence, I am satisfied that absolutely no reliance can be placed on the complainant's evidence. I am satisfied that the present complaint is altogether false. The complainant appears to be a thoroughly dishonest person. I have, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that this case is maliciously false," declared the Chief Presidency Magistrate referring to Mr. H. K. Hales member of British Parliament for Hanley and his case against A. G. Williams, his employee accusing him of having misappropriated Rs. 250 which Williams had realised on behalf of Mr. Hales.

The Magistrate acquitted Williams.—A. P.

BARODA PRINCESS TO TOUR CONTINENT

To Be Back In India After A Year

BARODA, Feb. 2.

Princess Shantadevi Saheba Gaekwar, the grand-daughter-in-law of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar and the Royal Consort of Prince Pratapasinh Raje, the Heir-apparent of Baroda, who is at present in Switzerland for purposes of health, is reported to contemplate an extensive Continental tour and proposes to travel in all European countries. If her Swiss Medical Adviser approves of the tour and H. H. the Maharaja sanctions the proposal, which is very likely, her programme of sojourn would be as follows:—

Nice, Rome, Sicily and Naples, Vienna, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Constantinople, Moscow, Warsaw, Buda, Berlin, Kiel, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, London, Aberdeen, Dundee, Dublin, Bordeau, Paris, Marseilles, Spain, Portugal and Trafalgar.

She may undertake the journey to London in an aeroplane, accompanied by her two eldest children and her Private Secretary Mr. L. D. Korde, a gazetted officer of the State service, leaving her youngest daughter who is only a few months old, in charge of the European nurse, to cross the channel in a steamship. Though she is expected to halt 2 to 3 days at all the important towns, it is expected that the journey will take about a year and from Trafalgar she hopes to sail direct for India.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Cinema Shows At Bandra

The Bandra Earthquake Relief Fund Committees have arranged for Cinema shows at the Bandra Municipal Town Hall to-day (Saturday) and Sunday the 4th instant. There will be two shows daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

The proceeds will go towards the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund.

Transhipment Facilities Inadequate

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

The Bihar Chamber of Commerce wires to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A., as under:—

Railway Board's supply of 20 wagons for transhipment of sugarcane insufficient. Chamber presses for temporary sidings at Benares and Mokameh, and fears that the Railways will refuse prayer on account of the small expenditure to be incurred. Finance Member's promised relief not yet forthcoming."—United Press.

For Viceroy's Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund including the amount already acknowledged is Rs. 1,81,459-13-0.

For Rajen Babu's Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Work including the amount Already Acknowledged in Rs. 1,52,602-14-3.

LERROUX CONFERS WITH AGRARIAN LEADER.

Lerroux states that the new Government will be formed on a radical basis. He conferred with the agrarian leader, Martinez Devalasco, regarding his collaboration in government.—Reuter.

PROCESSION FOR BIHAR FUNDS

A procession has been organised by the Gandhi Seva Sena for collection for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Relief Fund for to-morrow (Sunday). It will start from Madhav Baug at 7 a.m. (S. T.) and pass through the following route:—Khatar Galli, Thakurdwar, Kandewadi, Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road and Lamington Road and will disperse at Pandal Terraces, Grant Road. All are kindly invited to join, but collections will only be made by the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena wearing their badges.

GENERAL STRIKE IN PARIS

A hundred thousand Parisians of Socialist persuasion demonstrated in the Cours de Vincennes on the eastern outskirts of Paris in the one-day general strike on Feb. 12, while unprecedented squadrons of mounted police, firemen and mobile guards sought to preserve order.

Jute Tax Proceeds To Maintain Extra Police?

BENGAL SUSPECTS SCHUSTER'S AWARD

Gidney Attacks Army Budget And Pleads For Indianisation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

I understand that Independents under the leadership of Sir Abdur Rahim will deal with the question of Army in India and press the need for Indianisation as well as for a clear enunciation as to what should be the position of the Army Member in the Federal Government although Army itself will be reserved subject.

The Democratic Party of Mr. Neogy will deal with the question of Federal Finance, a subject which has been provoked by Sir George Schuster's budget proposing Excise duty on the manufacture of matches which it was till now regarded as commodity for taxation by the Federal Government if necessary.

The Centre Party of Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari will take up the cause of agriculturists but the exact form of the motion is not available.

Sir Hari Singh Gour's Nationalists have consistently with, and in pursuance of the debate on Indianisation initiated in connection with the Railway budget will take up the general demand for Indianisation of Services.

Lastly, the European group of Sir Leslie Hudson will press for a planned economy.

All these points are gleaned from lobby conversations, as the specific formula to be tabled by any of them will have to be approved by the respective parties.

CREDIT FOR WHOM?

I gather from my conversations with the Bengal members in the Assembly that they are not inclined to praise Sir George Schuster for giving their province half of the jute tax but would on the other hand transfer it to their Governor, Sir John Anderson. According to them, Sir John, it was, who fought for this with the Secretary of State and wrung it out of him and it was in no way any act of generosity on the part of the out-going Finance Member of the Government of India. They further suspect that this hard-won relief for Bengal is intended to maintain extra Police and Reserve Force in order to fight out terrorism and therefore even this praise is tempered with criticisms.

Proceedings In Detail

The general debate on the budget was opened by Mr. Ranga Iyer. He confined himself to criticisms of the proposed excise duty on sugar which he described as unjust and inequitable because it was an article of food. Claiming his constituency, Oudh, Rohilkhand, as a sugar manufacturing area, he protested against the policy of taxing production of food and promised "good battle" to Sir George Schuster over this in connection with the Finance Bill. The excise duty on cotton had been condemned by Lord Hardinge as inequitous. Sir Malcolm Hailey as Finance Member had also considered excise duty as tax on production.

GOVT. CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Ranga Iyer did not mind Government taxing the profits of sugar companies, but certainly not on production of sugar itself. He warned Mr. H. P Mody against this conspiracy on the part of the Government to impose excise duty on sugar and match manufacturers and hinted that it was possible that the cotton grower might again come in for taxation. He asked why Sir George Schuster, who believed in free trade within the Empire, did not permit Indian sugar to be used in Britain in return for Indians intake of British cotton piecegoods

EMPIRE FREE TRADE!

Sir George Schuster replied: "Yes, if India is able to produce sugar which is not three times Java price."

Mr. Ranga Iyer: "Obviously Indian industry has difficulties, then why add to it by your duty?

HUGE WASTE

Mr. Nabakumar Dudhoria declared that expenditure of 44½ crores on military was a huge waste. He said that the Army in India was considered an army of occupation, and stressed the fact that during 1914-15 the figure of expenditure was only 29½ crores. He deplored the excise duty on sugar when the industry was not yet firmly established, and emphasised that loss of revenue through import duty on sugar was not much as a major portion was recovered on imported machinery.

DOWN WITH MESTON AWARD

After referring to the financial position of India the speaker maintained that Sir George Schuster had not done anything as had been done in America or Japan to face abnormal times. As regards Bengal, Mr. Dudhoria thanked the Government for allowing a share of jute tax, and urged the removal of inequitous Meston Award under which Bengal was still groaning.

SCHUTER DEVICE

Mr. Ram Krishna Reddy explained the circumstances in which Sir George Schuster made a deficit budget appear a surplus one. He said this was largely due to the Capitation award and a reduction of about four crores under 'debt' avoidances.

He strongly resented relief to Bengal whose deficits were due to expenditure on suppression of terrorism and permanent settlement. It was unfair, he said, to impose duty on matches, which was nothing, but punitive on the whole of India, in order to wipe out Bengal's deficit. If Bengal's finances showed a deficit, it was their own look out. Mr. Reddy concluded by regretting that the Finance Member had failed to take steps to raise the price-level, and urging in that direction the removal of export duty on rice.—

Nawab Talib Mehdi Khan welcomed reduction in the postage for envelopes but wished that the rates for postcards had also been reduced.

Sir Henry Gidney said that it was the best budget, being neither poor man's nor rich man's.

ARMY POLICY ATTACKED.

Sir Henry levelled most of his criticisms at the Army. He observed that he did not believe that the Army should or could be reduced, but the day had come when Government should take the House into their confidence as to the detailed working of the Army. He urged the appointment of a non-official adviser to the Viceroy in Army matters and the creation of a committee analogous to the Imperial Defence Committee of England the cost of administrations, such as Army headquarters and divisions of brigades into lower formations was just over two crores of rupees, which was 1|26th of the Army Budget. Was there any business concern with such overhead charges, he asked. Army officers, he said, put in only four or five hours duty. If the Commander-in-Chief imposed a minimum eight hours duty, considerable savings would be made.

As regards clerical establishment from British and other ranks, the maximum salaries given to them was about Rs 1,250, which was more than many officers drew in the civil department. He characterised it as a wanton extravagance and urged a standard wage for the clerical staff turning to military and medical services.

WHY NOT INDIAN NURSES?

He recalled the recommendations of the Military Retrenchment Committee in respect of 49 R.A.M.C. and 50 I.M.S. officers who were recommended to be retrenched. Government touched more than 26 R.A.M.C. and 43 I.M.S. The idea of this retrenchment was to stop Majors and Colonels from taking job of Captains in hospitals. Eighty to ninety per cent of diseases were of a minor nature, for which ordinary sub-assistant surgeons would be quite competent. Moreover, hundreds of British nurses, who in England were not paid more than £70 yearly were imported into India at a salary of Rs. 300 monthly. He emphasised that India had adequate number of qualified nurses and women in this country were born nurses.

Finally he repudiated the suggestion that in the railway department jobs were monopolised by members of his community.

Diwan Lalchand Navalrai intervening said, "to equalise justice."

EMERGENT TAXATION.

Reviewing the financial administration since five years ago when Sir George Schuster assumed office Mr. Raju remarked that emergent taxation running into several crores remained notwithstanding reduction in interest rates and gold export and reduced contribution to military expenditure. The budget was unsound owing to the evasion of the obligation to pay the allotted share towards debt redemption. No new sources of revenue had been developed nor old source enlarged. Incometax and Customs, the two main pillars of Central Revenue, showed dimishing returns year after year. It was nothing short of a scandal that the centre contributed to some provinces to make their ends meet.

MESTON AWARD MUST GO.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said that he would not blindly oppose the budget but vote according to circumstances as it was their duty to see the Government machinery run properly. Thanks to Indian gold England regained her equilibrium and now it was England's turn to grant a loan to India at a nominal rate of interest. The speaker referred to the Meston Award which had worked havoc in the Bombay Presidency and now if the Government did not take immediate steps to prevent diversion of Bombay's trade to Kathiawar ports, before long Bombay would be ruined.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry vigorously expressed the viewpoint of Assam and said that gross injustice had been done her by the Government of India who misappropriated Assam's money of about 125 lakhs as excise duty on oil. Assam with her income at less than two crores which was two-thirds the income of the Calcutta Corporation made a desperate struggle year after year to make both ends meet.

MINISTRY FOR HEALTH?

An impassioned plea for the creation of a Ministry of Health was made by Dr. Dalal who claimed that health was the fundamental requirement of a people and their economic well-being. Money spent on eliminating disease was money well-spent and it was a matter in which the Government of India must take the initiative through setting up a Ministry of Health whose function would be of an advisory and coordinating nature.

Mr. Anwar ul Azim said that Indian salvation did not depend on copying the financial methods of Japan or of the United States.

Referring to the tobacco duty, he said he was opposed to anything which would hit hard the small manufacturers but hoped

(Continned on page 7).

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.